

WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Strong winds or gales, mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled and mild with rain.
Lower Mainland—Winds mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled and mild with rain.

NO. 283—FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR

UNIONISTS WIN READING SEAT

Score a Remarkable Victory in Borough Formerly Represented in Parliament by Sir Rufus Isaacs.

PLURALITY MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND

Liberal Majority in Lintithgow Is Much Reduced—King George Is Thought to Be Working for Settlement.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 8.—The Unionists were victorious today in the by-election in Reading, formerly represented in Parliament by Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, when the Liberal candidate, Mr. George Peabody Gosch, received 4,011 votes, the Unionist candidate, Mr. Butler, 1,083. The Socialist cut into the Liberal vote.

Analysis of the returns shows that the increase in the total vote was 149, and that the increase in Captain Wilson's vote over 1910, in other words, the additional ballots all went to Captain Wilson.

At the last election Sir Rufus Isaacs polled 5,094 votes, against 4,985 received by Captain Wilson. The Liberal and Socialist votes today totaled the same as Sir Rufus Isaacs' vote in 1910.

The Socialists made a feature of the Marconi controversy, in which Sir Isaacs figured, but the Unionists avoided mention of Marconi and made their opposition to Home Rule and the Insurance Act their rallying cry.

Militant suffragettes supported Captain Wilson. Just before the polls closed, a large squad of militiamen arrived. The town hall where the counting took place was guarded by a double force of police, while the polling places were carefully watched throughout the day, as an attack on the ballot boxes was feared.

The Liberal candidate, Mr. Gosch, was formerly a member for Bath. He entered the Reading constituency on the eve of the contest.

Lintithgow Election

In Lintithgow yesterday the Liberal candidate, Mr. Pratt, was elected, but by a greatly reduced majority. His vote was 5,114, against 4,985 for Mr. Kidd, the Unionist candidate, 5,094. Majority for Mr. Pratt, 421.

Lintithgow was represented for twenty years by Mr. Alexander Ure, who was recently appointed Lord President of the Court of Session, with the following majorities: 1895, 731; 1900, 798; 1906, 2,521; 1910, Jan. 2, 215; 1910, Dec. 3, 207.

The contest was most strenuous, the Unionists relying entirely on the Home Rule issue. Mr. Pratt, the member for East is an ex-battle of Glasgow, and a well-known temperance advocate, while the defeated candidate, Mr. Kidd, who also contested the seat in the last general election with Mr. Ure, is a solicitor of Bowness.

Thought to Be Significant

The Ulster situation continues to attract a good deal of attention, and every incident which is supposed to have the slightest bearing upon it is eagerly seized by the newspapers as matter for comment. For instance, stress is laid upon the assertion that Lady Wanklyn, an Ulster woman, had interviewed this week with Premier Asquith, Bonar Law and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and that Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary, paid a visit to Lord Lansdowne and afterwards called upon the Premier and upon Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary.

There are people who insist that important negotiations are going on, and that the King is taking a more active part than appears on the surface.

Executive Programme

The executive programme for the session of Parliament beginning February 1, 1914, was announced yesterday. It shows that the Liberal Government plans to take up the Irish Home Rule Bill first, and is confident of having it through Parliament and made a law by May 8. This would mean some time for Ireland before next summer.

After the bill is passed through the House of Commons again the House of Lords may reject it. Despite this the bill will become law with the sanction of King George, according to the provisions of the Parliament Act, enacted for the express purpose of curtailing the veto power of the Upper House of Parliament.

Murdered by Natives

PERTH, Western Australia, Nov. 8.—Three white occupants of the lugger Wanderer Second were murdered by natives today. The vessel had been found with all sails set and bloodstained native weapons aboard, bearing evidence of the tragedy.

Mr. Roosevelt at Buenos Ayres

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 8.—Col. Roosevelt reviewed thousands of school children, who sang "America" in English. The Boy Scouts presented the ex-President with a medal.

MEASLES IN ALASKA

Epidemic Breaks Out on Kodiak and Afognak Islands—Government Sends Physicians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An epidemic of measles on Kodiak and Afognak Islands, Alaska, today caused Secretary of the Interior Lane to order Government physicians to the stricken districts. Secretary Lane took this action after he had received a telegram from Governor Strong of Alaska, stating that many of the inhabitants of the islands were destitute, and that the situation was serious. There are 110 cases of measles at Afognak Village, three deaths having been reported at Karluk, and ten deaths at Kagak. The secretary has brought the matter to the attention of Secretary McAdoo, and has requested the co-operation of the revenue cutter service in checking the epidemic.

The revenue cutter Tahoma, at Seattle, was ordered to sail for Kodiak Island by the revenue cutter officials here late today. The Tahoma will sail as soon as she is ready for the long trip. Under ordinary circumstances, she would make the run in about a week. She will have on board physicians of the Public Health Service, who are now in Seattle.

To Teach Purity

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—A training school in which the principles of purity may be taught, is a proposition advanced at the International Purity Congress here today. A plan for the school, including its scope, location and financing, is being considered by a committee which will report to the Congress next week.

AVIATOR'S WORK STARTLES CROWD

Maurice Chevallier, With an Ordinary Biplane, Far Outdoes Pegoud in Upside-Down and Other Flights.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Maurice Chevallier, at Buc today made Pegoud look like a child with a toy aeroplane in comparison with his own wonderful upside-down stunts, spirals and loop-the-loops, performed in a fifty-mile gale. On his return to Paris, Chevallier challenged Pegoud to an aeronautical duel.

Pegoud works in a specially-built biplane, with wings adapted for upside-down flying, the aviator being strapped in his seat, with a harness over his shoulders to prevent his falling out. Chevallier took a light-weight stock Farman biplane, out of the hangar at Buc, tested the machine, glided casually at the overcast sky and the clouds scudding before the fifty-mile wind, shrugged his shoulders, stepped into his car, adjusted a single light strap around his waist and sailed aloft and lightly, casually and unconcernedly as a wisp of smoke from a cigarette which he had just cast aside.

Tossed by the Wind

To the little group of reporters for whom the exhibition was given, the biplane seemed to be tossed by the wind like a small boat in the seas of a raging gale in the mid-Atlantic; but soon, by a wide curve, Chevallier was seen descending, and when he landed in the fog and lowering clouds, only the whirr of the engine, struggling against the gale was heard.

Then suddenly the machine appeared, diving straight through the thickest mist, and standing on end, tail in air. It seemed surely a terrible accident and the spectators gasped and started forward when, with a graceful swoop, he recovered, and on a level keel came careening and rocking toward the hangar, rising gradually to the height of 500 feet over the heads of the spectators.

At this time, when the gale seemed to have a sudden access of fury, Chevallier, not content with the wonderful performance of simply keeping aloft, chose to make evolutions which brought involuntary cries of admiration from all present.

Dipping and twisting, picked up and tossed by the mighty strength of the wind, the daring aviator turned his machine on its side, its wing tip pointed directly at the earth, and it dropped straight as a plummet until he was almost at the spectators' feet. Then he caught up his machine in a sweeping curve and returned again in the misty heights with wings perpendicular, and wonderful lightning falls burst about him, he rocketed across the wide plain.

Alights Gracefully

He finally returned to the centre of the field and, from a height of 500 feet, spiralled down with wings perpendicular, turning in a little more than the circumference of the machine.

When less than sixty feet from the ground, he straightened out, alighted gracefully and easily, stepped from the aeroplane with the same air of nonchalance with which he had entered it. His only remark was that it was "a little cold up there in the wind."

For this trip he was attired in gray trousers, tan shoes with spats, a sweater, a short brown tunic coat, a cap and gloves, but wore no goggles.

Pegoud flies a thousand feet in the air, and a field glass is needed to follow his manœuvres, but Chevallier was often so close to the ground that he seemed almost able to touch it with his outstretched hand.

Swearing In of the Lord Chief Justice of England



Seated on the Right of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs, is Lord Haldane, Lord Chancellor, and on His Left Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy, Master of the Rolls

STRIKERS TAKE SEVERAL LIVES

Bloodshed Marks Resumption of Hostilities in Colorado Coal Fields—Governor Contemplates Stern Measures.

LAVETA, Colo., Nov. 8.—One miner and three guards from the Oakview mine near here were killed late today when they were ambushed while returning to the mine. The miner had come to Laveta this afternoon to visit a dentist. When he started to return, he was surrounded by strikers, but managed to send a telephone appeal for aid. Three guards came and rescued the miner and started for the mine in an automobile. The party was attacked and in the exchange of shots the occupants of the automobile were killed.

Five Killed

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 8.—Five non-union men killed, two perhaps fatally wounded, one less seriously hurt, four troopers of the state militia deported by strikers, two non-union miners badly bruised and an attack upon the state troops at Forbes, four railroad bridges burned on the Denver & Rio Grande lines, marked the resumption of hostilities by the strikers in the Southern Colorado coal fields today. Two of the five killed were mine guards.

Adjutant-General Chase was ordered today by Governor Ammons to round up and imprison, under martial guard, the men who early today ambushed and killed a miner and those that late today ambushed and killed three mine guards and a non-union miner near Laveta. The Governor declared that if he could find a way to try the men under martial law he would order General Chase to proceed with their trial.

Message to Mexican Clergy

ROME, Nov. 8.—Pope Pius sent a cable message yesterday to the apostolic delegate in Mexico, instructing him to exhort the clergy to preserve the strictest neutrality in the conflict going on there. The Pope also decided the clergy be urged to strive for the pacification of party spirit with a view to avoiding the disasters which are threatening the country.

Mr. Hill at Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 8.—Mr. James J. Hill was the guest of honor tonight at the most largely attended commercial banquet held here.

MR. BURY AT KAMLOOPS Canadian Pacific Vice-President Makes Inspection of Grading for Double Track

KAMLOOPS, Nov. 8.—Vice-President Bury of the C.P.R. arrived here tonight. The object of his visit is to inspect the double track grading. He has not seen enough of the work to make a statement, but the work must be finished in the Spring and the rails laid and ballasted. He declined to add anything to already reported, upon the suggestions to form a subsidiary company to manage hotels and steamers.

DIAS OUT ON BAIL

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—General Felix Diaz was liberated today on \$500 bail. He will later be tried on a charge of shooting Pedro Guerrero on Thursday, in an altercation between Diaz and his friends and a party of Mexicans. Cecilia Ocon, one of the Diaz party, is charged with concealing the revolver alleged to have been used by General Diaz. Luis Maldonado has been released.

FAMINE FEARED AT AUCKLAND

Provisions Scarce as Result of Strike—Vessels Unable to Land Cargoes—Butchers and Bakers May Join.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Nov. 8.—The situation here is getting serious, and unless strong measures are taken to settle the waterfront strike a famine is likely to result.

The strike has spread to all branches of labor and over six thousand men are idle. All the hotels and restaurants have closed, and it is impossible to get a meal in the city.

The butchers and bakers are the only men working at present, and they are likely to cease work almost immediately.

"The safety of the city depends solely on a police force of eight hundred men. All the wharves are completely barricaded, and the strikers declare they will win out without resorting to violence."

The whole trouble started when sixteen shipwrights in the employ of the Union Steamship Company demanded payment while traveling to and from work. There is no settlement of the dispute in sight.

VERDICT AGAINST BEILISS LIKELY

Observers Fully Expect Prisoner to Be Condemned in So-Called Ritual Murder Case at Kiev, Russia.

KIEV, Nov. 8.—Intense excitement prevails as the Beiliss trial nears its end. It is practically certain now that the verdict will be rendered some time on Sunday, probably towards evening. What that verdict will be nobody can say with any assurance. All know what it should be, but a general air of pessimism prevails and a canvass among those whose business it has been to be present during the whole trial, shows that at least nine in every ten believe Beiliss is foredoomed.

Every inch of space available in the court room was occupied yesterday in anticipation of the opening speeches for the defence.

The public part of the court was crowded with fashionable men and women, with the latter predominating, and absurd prices were offered for the privilege of even standing room.

To avoid interruptions the president ordered the doors locked, and before an hour had passed the heat became terrific. Several persons collapsed, while the president himself had a bad spell.

THE DEFENCE

With the closing of the speeches for the prosecution a formidable array of legal talent for the defence, comprising four of the most famous Russian advocates, of whom only one, M. Groussberg, is a Jew, began the herculean task of quenching the fierce flames of passion kindled by the prosecution. At a last moment conference of the counsel for the defence it was decided that Maklakov should speak, as his position as brother of the Minister of the Interior, and the fact that he was a Christian, would lend additional weight to the opening speech. He is a magnificent speaker, and at times had nearly everyone in the court in tears, yet he never once descended to anything approaching theatricism.

With perfect composure, and self-contained, he reviewed the evidence on both sides, and while insisting on Beiliss' absolute innocence, declared that if the police honestly followed the clues provided during the trial he had little doubt that Beiliss would be set free and the woman, Vera Tchebarsk, would take his place in the dock.

EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS

Strong Resolution Adopted at Western Labor Immigration Conference in Seattle

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—At the Western Labor Immigration conference, a resolution was adopted today calling upon the conference to petition Congress to enlarge the scope of the Chinese Exclusion Act so that it will apply to all Asia. (Including the Japanese.) With other resolutions adopted by the conference, the resolution will be presented at the Federation of Labor convention.

The resolution was offered by Paul Scharenberg, of the California Federation of Labor.

"The agreement between the United States and Japan is not satisfactory," he said, "and the settlement of the Hindu immigration problem is still up in the air. If American labor is to be protected, a rigid all-inclusive act excluding Asiatics should be passed."

There was little discussion on the resolution, and it was approved unanimously.

Prince's Rapid Journey

LONDON, Nov. 8.—King George's future King, the Prince of Wales, wearing a big fur coat and cap, steered his motor car from Oxford to Birmingham Palace and back again yesterday. The object of his journey was to see the Queen before she goes to Sandringham.

Decorations for Princess

LONDON, Nov. 8.—King George has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross on Princess Andrew of Greece, in recognition of her services in nursing wounded Greek soldiers during the recent war in the Balkans.

LANDS TROOPS ON ENGLISH COAST

Feat of Sir James Jellicoe With "German" Fleet During the Naval Manœuvres—Ready to Enter Thames.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Delay in publishing the results of the naval manœuvres that were held during the past Summer, is causing reports of the most sensational character to be circulated here. The Admiralty, it is alleged, is hiding the true facts in fear that if the actual facts were known, there would be a great outcry in the country, not only for a bigger and better navy, but also for conscription.

It will be recalled that two fleets were engaged in the manœuvres, representing approximately the relative strengths of the English and German navies. Sir John Jellicoe, one of Britain's most capable admirals, commanded the "German" fleet, and landed troops at several points on the northeast coast of England.

It is now claimed that the report of the results shows that Admiral Jellicoe's success caused the complete collapse of the English fleet under Sir George Callaghan. It was paralyzed by the "enemy's" celerity, while the "German" submarines created a "veritable reign of terror" among the defending craft.

Sir John Jellicoe's success, it is added, was so complete that he was on the point of sailing triumphantly up the Thames, when the Admiralty, in alarm, prematurely stopped the manœuvres.

The official view, as submitted today, is that this sensational picture of the result of the naval manœuvres is incorrect. The manœuvres, the Admiralty says, showed that what was known before, namely, that small bodies could be landed at various points along the east coast of England. This is obvious by the fact that it is impossible and quite unnecessary to defend each individual mile of coast line. These unsupported and isolated landings could easily be dealt with.

NELSON BUYS GAS PLANT

Property Owners Give Large Majority for By-Law—City Owns Most of Public Utilities

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 8.—By an overwhelming majority, the largest in the history of Nelson for a general by-law, the property owners of the city voted today to purchase for \$50,000 the Nelson Gas and Coal Company's plant. The plant and equipment cost the company over \$140,000, but the profits have not been sufficient to pay interest on its investment. With a lower capitalization and the construction of many extensions, the city figures that it can operate the plant at a profit. The vote in favor was 401, against 69. Nelson now owns its electric power plant, gas plant and waterworks, and is dicker for the street railway.

An indication that Huerta has begun to break with certain members of his latest Cabinet is the reported resignation of General Blanquet, the Minister of War. General Blanquet, at Vera Cruz, denied the rumor.

There is some basis for believing that Huerta's supplementary notice that his official career must be brought to an end by Monday night. It was reported today that John Lind, President Wilson's representative, was the medium employed by Washington. Mr. Lind Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

STRONGER HINT GIVEN HUERTA

Washington Officials Say That Dictator Will Be Eliminated "In One Way or Another"—Reported Message.

WAR VESSELS ENTER VERA CRUZ HARBOR

Provisional President Declares He Will Stay in Office Until Proper Elections Are Held—Constitutionalist Chances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Administration officials said tonight that Huerta's elimination would be accomplished "in one way or another."

A development of the day was a call sent by President Wilson for the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Republicans as well as Democrats. He had Senators Stone and Swanson, with him for an hour, and expects to discuss the subject individually with other members within the next two or three days. He is in constant communication with Senator Bacon, chairman of the committee, who, early in the day, had a long conference with Secretary Bryan.

Look to Constitutionists

Officials in the confidence of President Wilson said that the sympathies of this Government would incline toward the Constitutionalist movement. The discussion, they said, had not progressed to the point where recognition of the belligerency of the Constitutionalist movement was considered. Lifting the embargo on arms is being urged with renewed vigor on President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

It was admitted tonight by State Department officials that no final reply had come from Huerta to the American ultimatum presented by Charles D. Shaughnessy, and the next step will not be decided upon until Huerta's reply is received.

The President is said to be impressing upon all those who discuss the subject with him that it is the duty of the United States to do so to it that the arbitrary assumption of President Huerta, followed by his dictatorship, should not be permitted to ripen into a precedent in Latin America.

As to despatches from Mexico City announcing that Huerta would be aided by English financial interests, persons in the confidence of President Wilson said he had this phase of the situation in mind when he made his Mobile speech attacking the influence of material interests of foreign nations in the political affairs of Central and South American republics.

COLONIST TELEPHONES

Business Office	11
Circulation	13
Job Printing	187
Editorial Rooms	88

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist of November 8, 1864.)

Capital for These Colonies—The Financial, Industrial & Commercial Association of British Columbia, at the late of the joint stock company which has just been incorporated in London, for the purpose of engaging in trading, manufacturing, and other business in the colonies. The capital is of £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each. The right of direction and of management is vested in the shareholders. The company is to be incorporated in the Colony of British Columbia. The company is to be incorporated in the Colony of British Columbia. The company is to be incorporated in the Colony of British Columbia.

"THE GIFT CENTRE"

New Arrival of
Leather Jewel CasesQuite Exclusive
\$3.00 to \$25.00

While, of course, we always endeavor to procure that which is EXCLUSIVE, our efforts have never met with better success than in this new line of LEATHER JEWEL CASES—see display in Broad Street windows.

We are showing them in Pigskin, Russian Leather and Fuma.

Russian Leather Jewel Cases, in shades of brown, blue and iron-clad grey. The latter is the very newest thing.

Fuma Leather Jewel Cases are shown in colors of green, brown and elephant grey.

They vary so much in size, finish and the numerous receptacles, that to detail them here is impossible. You'll naturally desire to see them.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd.

At the Sign of the Four Dials
Corner Broad and View Streets
Phone 675

Forty Acres of Rich Black Loam and 40 Acres
of Red Gravelly Loam

Easily cleared, close to sea and new railway.

\$40.00 per acre.

A. S. BARTON

Real Estate and Financial Agent

215 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.

Phone 2901



Corner Fort and Douglas

Phone 133

Rexall Cod Liver Oil Emulsion

Combined with Hypophosphites of lime, soda and potassium, it is pleasantly flavored and being 40 per cent Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, it is admirably adapted for combating diseases of a wasting character, 50c and \$1.00.

FRESH EGGS!

Yes, you like them; well, then, feed your poultry Sylvester's Excelsior Meal, warm, for your morning food. It makes hens lay. Try a sack—watch results.

Phone 413 SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 Yates Street

FRESH EGGS!

"Hecla Furnace"

Healthy and efficient heating is assured where a Hecla Furnace is installed. No smoke; no gas; no trouble; light coal bills. EXCLUSIVE FEATURES—Patent steel ribbed fire-pot, 97 flanges, patent fused joints, cast iron combustion chamber, 3/4 in. thick, individual grate bars.

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Phone 3853 for Our Expert to Call 2614 Graham Street

Carnegie's
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Contains the life-sustaining properties of pure malt and hops.

Taken with the mid-day and evening meal, it safeguards against the ill-effects of cold, damp weather.

Creates energy and vim, and is especially helpful in combating body and nerve depression.

Is without a rival in flavor and palatableness—an ideal beverage for family use.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

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VICTORIA, B. C.

VANCOUVER B. C.

WILL IMPROVE
RURAL HIGHWAYS

Sir Rodmond Roblin Foreshadows Capital Expenditure of \$2,500,000 for Good Roads Work in Manitoba.

MINNEBOEA, Man., Nov. 8.—Speaking at a public meeting here tonight, Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, announced that at the next session of the Legislature a bill will be introduced authorizing the expenditure on capital account of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of improving the rural highways.

Sir Rodmond also declared that no one had yet chosen to make use of the new union stockyards, and the Government has come to the conclusion that unless the packers who slaughter in the City of Winnipeg establish slaughter houses on the ground provided in the union stockyards, the Government will erect and equip a public abattoir, and cold storage for the use of the livestock trade.

STRONGER HINT
GIVEN HUERTA

Continued From Page 1.

and the Mexican officials deny this, but the rumor originated in the national palace.

Those who insist that General Huerta will resist all overtures say he admits financial weakness, but is convinced that he can get enough money at intervals to keep up a dogged, if intermittent, campaign against the rebels.

War Vessels in Harbor

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 8.—The battleship Rhode Island, in command of Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, steamed into the inside bay yesterday morning. The big dreadnought anchored directly in front of San Juan de Ulloa, in a position commanding the fortress.

This action of the American admiral caused great excitement as it was construed in some quarters as a warlike demonstration, particularly in view of Huerta's pronounced attitude some time ago that he would resist the presence of American warships in Mexican waters after October 30 as evidence of hostile intent.

The Wheeling and the Tacoma have taken up positions in the inside harbor near the Rhode Island. Another ship, another in the outside harbor last night, are the Louisiana, the Virginia, the Michigan, the New Hampshire and the New Jersey.

Offered War Vessels

NOGALES, Sonora, Nov. 8.—After a conference here today between Gen. Carranza and delegations from Cuba, headed by Pablo C. Moya, brother of the President of Cuba, and from the camp of Zapata, it was reported that two war vessels had been offered to the Constitutional leader. Carranza stated that, in response to his summons, Gen. Carranza, his agent at Washington, started today for Nogales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Perez Romero, confidential agent in Washington to the Mexican Constitutionalists, left here tonight for Sonora in response to a summons from General Carranza, the Constitutional leader. He was accompanied by Captain Julio Madero, a brother to the late President of Mexico, who came from New York on route to Hermosillo. Captain Madero is a member of General Carranza's staff.

Texas Guards

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 8.—Interest was aroused here today when it was reported on good authority that officers of the Texas guards had received papers providing for the recruiting of all companies to full strength. In addition Adjutant General Hutchinson said that plans for temporary barracks at Austin, required by the war department, had been approved by Washington.

Rebels Caught in Trap

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 8.—Twelve hundred Sonora rebels were trapped by General Salazar's command of 700 Federals this afternoon, and were almost completely annihilated by the Federals, according to official messages received tonight in Juarez. The rebels were hurrying to Chihuahua to reinforce General Villa, who had been assaulting that city. The messages stated that Salazar lost a great many of his men during the fighting. The rebels retreated to the east.

Huerta's Latest Statement

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—Provisional President Huerta at midnight last night issued a formal statement to the diplomats saying that it is now foreseen that the recent elections are null owing to the few precincts having participated in the voting and that therefore when congress convenes it will naturally annul the elections.

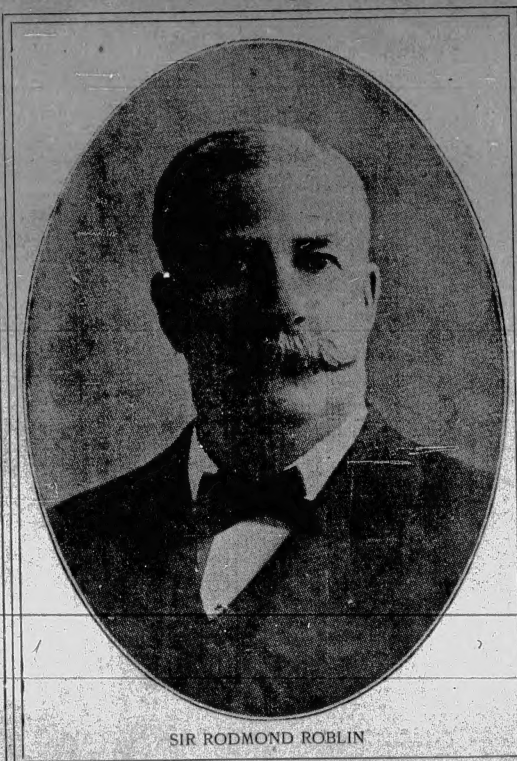
President Huerta explains that the program then will be to call new elections, he meantime continuing his program of pacification.

The statement to the diplomats was given to the press for publication at 12:30 o'clock this morning. No reference is made to the statement recently issued by the United States, but by many people here it is taken as an answer. The statement recites at length the efforts President Huerta has made to establish peace and place his successor in the Presidential chair by fair elections.

New York Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Canadians will be here in force next week to contest the events in the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Hon. Clifford Sifton, of Ottawa, has entered eleven horses from his famous stable of hunters and jumpers, and as these have been entered in many classes, Mr. Sifton is the largest exhibitor in the show.

Announces Heavy Programme



SIR RODMOND ROBLIN

WILL OF MR. McVICAR

Nephews Living in Vancouver and Portland Join in Contest—Allege Undue Influence

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Among several other nephews and nieces who have filed caveats, protesting against the administration of the will of the late G. A. McVicar, a Port Arthur lumberman, who died in Naples recently, aged 78, are Alexander Grant, of Vancouver, B. C., and Robert McVicar, of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. McVicar died, leaving nearly a million dollars, and the will directed that three-quarters of the estate go to his wife, Helen Marie Dick, of Toronto, aged 44, whom he married just a few weeks before his death.

Mr. Grant and Robert McVicar allege that undue influence was used with his wife to have him marry and leave the money to Helen Dick. They will be required to give evidence at the trial of the case in Port Arthur in December.

IMMIGRANT'S HARD CASE
Friends Pay Hundred-Dollar Fine to Release Him From Jail—Unable to Find Work

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—Frank Chubb, an English immigrant, who has been only seven months in this country, and who was sent to jail for thirty days, because he could not pay a hundred-dollar fine imposed for not sending his 12-year-old daughter to school, was released today when sympathizers paid his fine.

The case has caused no end of comment and much indignation throughout the country. Chubb had been walking the streets, unable to get work since his arrival here. His wife went out working by the day to keep the wolf from the door, and the girl kept the home and minded the younger children. Commissioner J. E. Stary, who tried the case at the children's court, ordered deportation of the whole family. When Chubb was released this morning there was a demonstration by the British-born of Toronto.

Harry Lauder's Salary

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Harry Lauder has entered into an engagement with the Glasgow Pavilion management to make his first appearance there after his world tour. His contract calls for the payment to him of the unprecedented salary of \$8,625 for one week's performance.

Grand Welcome Home
Conservative Meeting

Ward 4, Conservative Association will hold a meeting in the

KINEMACOLOR THEATRE

Wednesday Evening

Next, Nov. 12

THE HON. SIR RICHARD BORDEN, K.C., M.C., THE HON. DR. H. E. YOUNG, MR. G. H. BARNARD, K.C., M.P.

And other gentlemen will address the meeting. Several of Victoria's leading vocalists will furnish the musical programme.

Chair will be taken at 8 p. m. All those interested in the welfare of the Province are invited to attend.

W. BLAKEMORE, Chairman.
J. M. HUGHES, Hon. Sec.

WYOMING AT MALTA

Flagship of U. S. Atlantic Battleship Fleet Cordially Welcomed at British Station

MALTA, Nov. 8.—The Wyoming, the flagship of the United States Atlantic battleship fleet, under command of Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, steamed into port today, and was heartily cheered by great throngs of spectators gathered on the bastions. The Wyoming is the largest and most powerful warship yet seen in Malta. She will remain here until Tuesday next, when she will proceed to Naples. A large number of the crew came ashore within a short time after the arrival of the battleship, and were met by groups of British sailors and soldiers, the men fraternizing cordially. The Americans were quite at home. They began at once to enjoy the visit.

The cruise being in nowise ceremonial or official, but educational, the men will be allowed as much liberty as possible, so that they may utilize their opportunities to the best advantage.

Commander Todd said the voyage was uneventful. Since leaving Hampton Roads the fleet has been favored with fine weather. Off Gibraltar the battleships separated, proceeding for the various designated ports.

Rear-Admiral Badger and the other superior officers have been made honorary members of the Union Club and the Casino, the latter being the leading club. There will be a massed band concert on Monday, which will be attended by Governor Bland and all the British and American officers.

CAR TRAFFIC RESUMED

Interurban Service at Indianapolis Restored Except on One Line—No Settlement Reached

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—Interurban traction service from points over the state was resumed in Indianapolis tonight for the first time since the strike. During the last week the interurban cars have only been operated to the suburbs, but tonight the line, except the Indianapolis and Louisville Railway, sent cars to the traction terminal station.

Motor Car Disaster

MILAN, Nov. 8.—A terrible motor disaster is reported from Accumoli, in Abruzzi. Thirty-four politicians were being conveyed in a motor across the mountains to an election meeting at Aquila. When on the verge of a steep descent the steering gear broke and caused the vehicle to bound over a precipice into the bed of the River Tronto, where it overturned. The sole witness of the accident was a shepherd, who, hearing the shrieks of the wounded, hurried to the nearest village for help. This was long in coming, for it was found that the local doctors and chemists were themselves among the victims. Five were killed, while 23 others were more or less seriously hurt.

Egyptian Cotton Crop

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—From official information it is now possible to form a fairly accurate estimate of the cotton crop. In Lower Egypt the first and second pickings are completed except in the outlying northern districts. They are satisfactory and about 3 per cent above the average. The third picking is expected to be very bad. In Upper Egypt the cotton is all picked and the sticks are being removed. The yield is unsatisfactory, being 5 per cent below the average. The Minia crop is of poor quality and the yield late. The bolts were attacked severely by the common boll-worm and pink boll-worm. As a result there was no third picking of the very inferior cotton.

"FIFTY YEARS OF INTEGRITY"

To Expect Better Clothes
Than the "20th Century"
Brand Is Unreasonable

Any man who needs a new Suit or Overcoat, and fails to look into the offerings presented at "Wilson's" is almost certain to pay more for his clothing than necessary.

This store's strongest bid to you is QUALITY, beyond that a willingness to give fuller measure than one usually expects.

W. & J. Wilson

THE MEN'S CLOTHING CENTRE

1217-1219-1221 Government Street and Troncoe Avenue

"The Footwear Centre"

"VANITIES"—for the
Young Man's
Feet

What availeth the smart suit.

What profiteth the "last word" in collars, and its postscript in Hats or Neckties if the young man's Shoes look belated?

He should get his Shoes HERE—Victoria's Footwear Centre.

Pemberton
Building

CATHCART'S

621
Fort Street

Razor Hones!

Learn to set your own Razor—we instruct you.

HONES, \$1.00 EACH

FOX'S

1239 Broad Street Two Doors From Colonist

Hams and Bacon We Cure

Are from Alberta grain-fed hogs. That means the meat is extra good. They're cured in a mild pickle mostly composed of sugar. That means the fine flavor of the meat is there to perfection—mild, and not salty. Try some on Monday.

Whole or Half Hams,
price, per
lb. 25c

Bacon, Whole or Half
Sides, price, per
lb. 27c

VICTORIA MARKET

584-6 Johnson Street
Phones 1923-4934

DOUGLAS MARKET

1423 Douglas Street
Phone 1701

Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Co., Ltd.

Dinner Today

The one cafe in Victoria where you can actually get wholesome, fresh food, cooked by a real chef, served by quick, trained waiters, amid beautiful and pleasant surroundings—At Remarkably Reasonable Cost

TRY IT OUT TODAY

The Kaiserhof

"HOME OF GERMAN HOSPITALITY"
Blanchard Street, next Public Library, Telephone 4752.

On November
the 10th

We move across the street, next door to Oriental Importing Co.

AH WING

1432 Government Street

FOR
Good Dry
Cordwood

Phone 3406

Victoria Wood & Coal Co.

1318 WHARF STREET

Come in
Today

Place your order for that Winter Suit HERE—we just as easily satisfy men as women. Prices uncommonly low.

John Brown & Co.

Merchant Tailors

1618 Government Street
Phone 4462

The B. C. Tinshop

See our Mr. Thompson, Manager of our Tinshop Department, Blanchard Street (opposite Catholic Church), for lowest prices on Furnaces most suited for B.C. coal.

We are doing best work, and the B.C. Hardware name guarantees you quality and satisfaction.

All manner of Tinsmith work and repairs undertaken.

B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Amalgamated with Island Hardware Co.
717 Fort Street Jones Building

Coke

Ideal Fuel for the furnace—
clean and smokeless. Price
\$7.00 per ton delivered within
city limits.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY

Telephone 723

1016 Langley Street

"YE OLDE FIRME"

As to the

HEINTZMAN PIANO

EXCELLENCE does not follow, but precedes popular approval. That the name "Heintzman & Co." have become household words synonymous with Piano Quality is a striking, unprecedented testimonial to the wonderful perfection of the instrument which bears the best known piano name in Canada today.

We are the exclusive
Vancouver Island
representatives.

It's a great satisfaction for us to know that we are selling the ONE BEST PIANO in Canada, as well as a couple of modestly priced makes, instead of a variety which tend to confuse the average purchaser.

Gideon Hicks

Opposite Post Office Piano Company Opposite Post Office

LEE DYE'S SALE

Sale prices on everything, and 10 per cent to 25 per cent cash discount, as well.

Sea Grass Chairs

Regular \$5.00	\$3.60	Regular \$4.50	\$3.20
NOW		NOW	
Regular \$4.00	\$2.80	Regular \$3.50	\$2.25
NOW		NOW	

Silk Piece Goods, Silk Garments, Cotton Crepe, Silverware, Brassware, Jewelry, Basketware, Ivory Goods, Curios, Sea Grass Chairs, Chinaware, Mahogany Furniture, Etc.

No Charge for Delivery and Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

715 View St. Just Above Douglas. Phones 134 and 4152	Lee Dye & Company	Select Your Xmas Gift Now—Open Till 9 p. m.
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Many a Firm

Has the ability to become a great house, but lacks the courage of its convictions to carry it to success by the proper advertising procedure.

Unfortunately, courage and ability are not necessarily companions. In fact, it frequently occurs that commercial cowardice has overshadowed exceptional opportunities.

Advertising is more than simply desirable; it is essential—indispensable in the upbuilding of a greater business. It is the light which guides to the pinnacle of success.

Be persistent—tireless—and unflinching—keep at it. Results, even though delayed, come to the intelligent and systematic advertiser. Persistent, persuasive suggestion of the right kind will accomplish wonders—it is irresistible.

LET US HELP YOU TO GET THE BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR ADVERTISING. OUR PRESENT CLIENTS WILL TESTIFY AS TO OUR ABILITY TO DO THIS.

Pacific Publicity Service

Advertisement Writers—Multigraphists—Publicity Advisers
Phone R481 24 Brown Block, Broad St.

MORE CAPITAL FOR VICTORIA FACTORIES

British America Paint Co.'s
Local Plant Will Be Extended
—Branches Proposed in
Edmonton and Calgary.

"While there is absolutely no truth in the statement that a prominent British firm has acquired any part in our Victoria interests, I may say that there has been an important change in the capitalization of W. J. Pendray & Sons, Limited. The fact is that Eastern capitalists have invested approximately \$200,000 in the soap works and of the Pendray industries."

Mr. J. Carl Pendray, managing director of Pendray Works and the British America Paint Company, made the foregoing statement in The Colonist yesterday. He said that, although the outside people have control of the soap business by virtue of their having acquired a controlling interest, he and his brothers would retain the personal direction of the company. The additional money, so obtained, for the most part will be spent in Victoria, and that without loss of time. It was to be put in the paint factory, which, Mr. Pendray explained, remains in the hands of the Pendray family. The whole object of the move, it was stated, was to permit the expansion of the British America Paint Company to keep pace with the advance of the Pacific Northwest.

There will be no change in the site of either of the factories. They are to continue to do business on the waterfront of Victoria's Harbor, where they have been for so many years. The paint company's plant, however, is to be extended without loss of time. More machinery is to be obtained, in fact, it is believed to be already on order. At the present time, this concern probably is the best known in British Columbia, and turns out a greater quantity as well as a greater variety of paints than any factory of the kind in the Canadian West. While it is impossible to say definitely just to what extent the output will be augmented, it is asserted that the increase will be of a very material character, and that, as a natural consequence, the staff of workmen will have to be made much larger than at present.

Local improvements, however, are not all contemplated in the plans of the Pendray brothers. They propose establishing branches in Edmonton and Calgary. These concerns will be in the form of warehouses, at which there will be a small amount of machinery. The manufacturing will be done in Victoria, almost entirely. But there will be times, it is pointed out, when rush orders from prairie centres will make it necessary to turn out the finished article nearer the market than Vancouver Island. In such contingencies, the plants at the two cities indicated will be utilized. From this it will be gathered that the Victoria manufacturers propose entering into the field for the business of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in real earnest.

PRESSING IRRIGATION PROBLEM AT KAMLOOPS

Many Storage Rights Conflict,
According to Mr. J. E. Armstrong,
Chairman of the
Board of Investigation.

In no agricultural area in this Province is the problem of irrigation so pressing as it is at Kamloops, according to Mr. J. E. Armstrong, chairman of the board of investigation under the Water Act, who returned to the city yesterday, and nowhere are there so many conflicting storage rights.

Accompanied by Mr. J. S. T. Alexander, the other member of the board, Mr. Armstrong went to Kamloops after holding an inquiry at Spence's Bridge, and spent five days in that city inquiring into the water rights on Peterson and Campbell Creeks.

"There are claims in this district for more than four times the amount of water available," said Mr. Armstrong, "and, owing to litigation in the past, the records are highly complicated. Many of the water rights were granted under the Water Act of 1865, and some of these owners have done nothing to develop their claims since their grants were issued, which in many cases is more than forty years ago. At the time of the passage of the first Water Act the whole problem of irrigation was very little understood, and the grants made under this act were often couched in such ambiguous terms that it is difficult, at this date, to determine the intention of the grantors. Under the present Act, the water lessee is given three years in which to develop his grant, and if he does not begin actual construction work in that time his grant is liable to forfeiture."

Proving Successful
"Although dry farming is proving successful in parts of the district, some of the soil is too gravelly for such cultivation, and as the virgin soil has not been tilled for centuries, the snow does not penetrate far below the surface and consequently rain is not conserved."

"The problem has become so acute in some parts of this district," said Mr. Alexander, "that some farmers are talking of pumping water from the rivers, but such a procedure would involve an enormous expense and would hardly prove remunerative unless adopted on some large co-operative community plan."

The next sitting of the board will be at Ashcroft on Nov. 17, after which sessions will be held at Summerland, Peachland, Penticton and Fairview. The board will return to Kamloops on Dec.



"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Smart Apparel for Women of Fashion

YOU can depend that the styles in the garments shown at "Campbell's" are the best the world's talent could produce.

Every garment carries with it a guarantee as to style and quality, and it also carries a prestige that does not go with the usual ready-to-wear.

There is nothing more that can be of greater interest to thoughtful women, to women who desire to be CORRECTLY dressed, than the aforementioned assurance of STYLE without the sacrifice of economy.

Striving towards the highest success that it is possible for a store to obtain—it has been and is the constant aim of "Campbell's" to give VALUES that women most appreciate.

EVENING GOWNS

At \$22.50

—a charming little gown of pale blue liberty satin; bodice of lace net veiled with crepe nixon and trimmed with dainty motif of chiffon flowers. The dress is finished with a galon of silver bugles.

At \$40.00

—an exceedingly sweet little gown of ivory satin. The skirt has short overdrapes, tunic style, of elaborate needle-run lace. Bodice is exceptionally pretty, being comprised almost wholly of fine silk shadow lace with a vest-effect of white nixon, trimmed with dainty bows of black tulle—jeweled centres.

At \$100.00

—here indeed is a glorious creation of brocade velvet on satin ground. The color is a lovely shade of Rose du Barry; the waist is of the finest shadow lace over white chiffon, while an attached French corset-bodice of fine lace edged with pale blue ribbon and dainty flower scroll just peeps, as it were, through the lace veiling. The skirt has a side draping of black fluted net edged with ermine. Tulle of diamond trimming completes this superb gown.

The above are merely three of scores of models which we show at a price range from \$16.50 to \$225.00.

OPERA CLOAKS

At \$20.00

—a stunning cloak of cerise silk bengaline, lined throughout with white silk. Collar edged with fur in stole effect and finished with frog of corded silk to match. A wonderful cloak at \$20.00.

At \$37.50

—a cloak of green brocade velvet in a shade of emerald green. Collar trimmed with smoked fox and large buttons of self material. Lined throughout with satin.

At \$90.00

—a very clever and handsome cloak of broche plush. The color of this model is that of the dahlia. The collar and gauntlets are of chiffon velvet, while a very striking feature is the magnificent fastening idea of cord and drops of satin and velvet. Lined throughout with ivory satin.

Our Opera Cloaks range in price from \$10.50 to \$225.00.

AFTERNOON DRESSES

At \$25.00

—a pretty dress of silk eolienne in a shade of elephant grey. The front of bodice is of fine point d'esprit trimmed with pearl buttons, as also are the frilled cuffs. There is a vest effect of pink satin and a very delightful little embroidered collar.

At \$30.00

—a lovely dress of charmeuse satin, tiel shade; cross-over bodice effect edged with black sable. The skirt has the side-drape effect, caught up with large motifs. Collar is embroidered.

At \$50.00

—a charming dress of brocade crepeoline in a lovely shade of mode or tan. This dress has collar with a touch of the new tangerine color edged with narrow strip of fitch fur. Skirt has a very effective one-side foldover drape.

As much style information may be gained here as a trip to New York or, for that matter, to Paris. Every model shown here was bought with the full knowledge that our womenfolk look to "Campbell's" for the most exclusive styles and unbeatable values.

SMART STREET COATS

At \$12.75

—among others there comes a capital coat of reversible cloaking in shades of heather with reverses of bright blue. Collar, cuffs button-holes of blue. Wide belt at back.

At \$25.00

—a well-tailored model coat of wide wale diagonal. Shade of this is black on tan. Lined with black satin. We have scores of coat styles at this very popular price.

At \$42.50

—a coat of grey heavy brocade wool ratine, lined with two-tone shot satin. Handsome collar of taupe crushed plush and finished with frogs and barrels of silk cord.

At \$65.00

—here is a massive ulster coat of heavy curl cloth in a mixture of navy and black. Lined throughout with rich blue satin, and has large roll collar of Alaskan sable.

Campbell's

1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET—PHONE 181

MAYORALTY

At the request of a large number of citizens, I have consented to be a candidate for the position of Mayor at the forthcoming Municipal Election.

There will be public meetings held, when you will have an opportunity of hearing my views on municipal matters.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. STEWART

Mayorality Contest

A meeting of the supporters of

ALEX. STEWART

Candidate for Mayor, will be held Tuesday, November 11, at 8 p. m. in the corner of Yates and Government Streets, over Salmon's Old Stand, for organization purposes.

ROBERT MORRISON,
Secretary.

1 to hear further evidence in some of the claims considered during the late session.

Esquimalt Conservatives ATTENTION

You are cordially invited to attend a

Smoking Concert

At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt

Tuesday, November 11, 1913

A. S. P. M.

Splendid Program

W. J. COX, Hon. Secretary.

The Daily Colonist.
Established 1853.
The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
J. S. H. MATSON.
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Subscription Rates by Carrier:
Yearly \$12.00
Half-Yearly \$6.00
Quarterly \$3.00
Monthly \$1.00

Subscription Rates by Mail
To Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Mexico:
Yearly \$15.00
Half-Yearly \$7.50
All subscription rates payable in advance.
Mail subscribers are requested to make all remittances direct to The Daily Colonist.
Subscribers in adjoining changes of address should be particular to give both new and old address.

Sunday, November 9, 1913

JOHNSON STREET BRIDGE

We make no apology for again referring to the Johnson Street bridge. There ought not to be a day's delay in beginning the work on that structure which can be avoided. The bridge and the new road to Victoria-West and Esquimalt are badly needed now, and they will be worse needed before they can be constructed, no matter how rapidly the work may be pushed. As to the location of the bridge, we see no reason why the plan adopted in the Spring should not be adhered to. That the Canadian Pacific people may desire a change is intelligible, but for the work to be hung up because that company wants something different from what it originally agreed to is unreasonable. For half a century, or nearly so, the people of Victoria have accepted it as settled that when a new bridge across the harbor is built, its eastern terminus should be at Johnson Street, and we fail to see any valid reason for departing from that understanding. We admit all that can be said in favor of a thorough avenue connecting Oak Bay and Esquimalt by way of Pandora. We shall have that in good time. Within five years after the first new bridge has been completed there will have to be another to carry the traffic, and when that is built the plan of the through street can be carried out. We doubt if the citizens will be ready to go to the expense attendant upon the expropriations necessary for the very admirable plan involved in the extension of Pandora to the waterfront before that time. When we get the waterworks problem out of the way and the needed sewerage provided, the city will be ready for the other scheme. Meanwhile let us get the Johnson Street bridge built.

AN ANSWER TO CRITICS

We hear that there are some people who think The Colonist has been too much given to optimism in regard to Victoria. We think such critics are a good deal like little birds in a nest, who sit with mouths open waiting for some one to drop things into them. They are quite willing to take good things when they are going, but they are incapable of effort to make the good things come their way. The Colonist confesses to an abiding optimism in the future of this city and Greater Victoria. It is not only optimistic but its faith in the future has been demonstrated by its works. May we just say to some of these critics, who grow impatient when they read in The Colonist articles expressive of hope and confidence in the future, see pictures of what has been done, and descriptions of what is about to be done, that these articles, pictures and descriptions do not cost them, or any one else than The Colonist, a single dollar. And may we also remind them that if any good comes from these articles, pictures and descriptions, they, that is the critics, will profit by it. This paper has spent thousands upon thousands of dollars in keeping the advantages and prospects of Victoria before the world, and no one has ever contributed a single dollar of them all. We have not printed paid "write-ups." Whether what we have said about this city has been true or otherwise, we have said it because we believed it to be true, and not because of what any one asked us to do or paid us for doing. Will our critics kindly get it into their minds, that all the advertising which this paper has given Victoria has been absolutely at its own expense? We are not going to say that The Colonist has not been the gainer by it; but we know we can say that for every dollar The Colonist has benefited by what it has done in this direction, the public generally has benefited to the extent of thousands of dollars. And before taking leave of this subject, let us add that no city on the Continent of America has received more liberal and gratuitous advertising from the press than has the City of Victoria. In this observation we include all our city contemporaries.

It would be impossible in the space that can be surrendered to an article on this subject, to enumerate the various things in the advocacy of which The Colonist has been the pioneer, and which now are either accomplished or are in process of accomplishment. We will only give a few, and we will not

go back even a decade. Here are some of them:
An improved water supply.
Paved and better lighted streets.
The creation of a great ocean harbor.
A greater drydock.
Direct rail connection with the West Coast.
Rail to the north end of the island.
The improvement on broad lines of the Inner Harbor.
The Empress Hotel.
A car-ferry service to the Mainland.
Interurban car service.
Paved country roads.

Such are a few of the things for which this paper has been working and which have already been realized or are in process of realization. We have urged the advantages of Victoria as a site for industrial plants, and new plants have been established. We have urged the desirability of Victoria as a residential city, and thousands of people have been attracted to it. We are far from saying that we have been alone in this work. We only know that we have been going our share, and doing it willingly, day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year. And best of all, we can look out over the city and see the fruits of the labors in which it has been our privilege to participate.

And so we say to those critics, who find our optimism too enthusiastic, that we have the satisfaction of knowing that they have profited by it, and we may say to them, further, that we propose to keep on being optimistic; and we propose to keep on working for the realization of the hopes of our neighbors in the city and around it. And we are going to keep on talking of the things that have been done, and the things that are going to be done. And we are going to continue to claim that among Canadian cities none has a fairer or more assured future than Victoria. And it is going to be our happy satisfaction, as the months pass, to be able to point to evidences that we are indulging in no idle dream. And, Mr. Critic, we advise you to have your breath, for you will need it all to keep up with the progress that this city is even now experiencing, not to speak of the greater progress that will be here when the work of preparation now in hand has been completed.

THE SWING OF THE PENDULUM

The Unionists have every reason to congratulate themselves over the results of the two latest by-elections in Great Britain. In Reading they won the seat by 1,113 votes, despite the fact that in the election of 1910 it had been in the Liberal column with a majority of 49. In Litchfield a Liberal majority of 2,070 in 1910 was cut down to 521 as a result of Friday's vote. Reading has been consistently Liberal since 1904, the majorities varying as follows: 1904 (by-election), 220; 1906, 687; 1910 (January), 207; and 1910 (December), 95. The detailed figures of the previous election and that of yesterday follow:

1910.	
Sir Rufus Isaacs (L).....	5,094
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U).....	4,995
Liberal majority.....	99
1912.	
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U).....	5,114
Mr. G. P. Gooch (L).....	4,031
Mr. J. G. Butler (S).....	1,043
Unionist majority.....	1,112
The figures in the previous election and that of Friday in Litchfield were:	
1910.	
Mr. A. Tre. K. C. (L).....	5,835
Mr. J. Kidd (U).....	3,760
Liberal majority.....	2,070
1912.	
Mr. Pratt (L).....	5,613
Mr. J. Kidd (U).....	5,094
Liberal majority.....	521

It is impossible to gainsay the significance of these results. They indicate a reaction in the popular support of the Asquith administration. In Reading, Home Rule and the Insurance Act were the two main issues. The constituency is an industrial one where the working of Mr. Lloyd George's measure has created much irritation among the artisan class. One firm there, that of Messrs. Huntley & Palmor, biscuit manufacturers, employs 9,000 hands. Before the Insurance Act came into force this firm used to have a benefit fund for its employees, but this has now ceased to exist, with the result that many of the hands who are exempt from insurance are without any source from which they can draw their pay. This factor undoubtedly played a prominent part in the result of the election, which is probably the most striking victory achieved by the Unionists since the present Liberal Government was elected to power.

Litchfield is an old-time Liberal stronghold where in former years some of the largest majorities in Radcliffe Scotland have been secured. The best the Unionists could have hoped for was to make some slight impression on the majority by which the seat was formerly held by Mr. Tre, who was recently elevated to the position of Lord President of Sessions. In a straight party fight they have succeeded in reducing a majority of 2,070 to one of 521, a remarkable and significant achievement in a Scottish seat. In Litchfield the question of Home Rule played a prominent part.

Obviously the people of Great Britain are growing tired of crowded legisla-

tion. A number of the measures promulgated by the Asquith administration appear to have been hastily conceived and as hastily put into execution with the result that they have up to date failed to produce the beneficial results promised. Both the Land Taxes and the Insurance Act have been failures so far, whatever they may prove if allowed to remain on the statute books for some years to come. The hoped for results of the nationalization of telephones have been imperfectly realized. Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment have developed strenuous and growing opposition, the former if made operative being fraught with the gravest possibilities. All these factors have served to weaken the Liberal Government, and if the results of the latest by-elections are any criterion the new Land Policy enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George has not been received with the measure of enthusiasm he anticipated. Indications are that were a general election held at this time the Liberal chances of victory are good, while the trend of events seems to assure their adding to their strength each succeeding month.

OUR PAGAN LAND

A clergyman of the Church of England has sent out an appeal to the Church of England Society of the Mother Country for assistance in help to lift Canada out of her awful condition of irreligion, and he cites two examples of it. One is the case of a small boy who went to church for the first time and thought the preacher was a bad man because he was swearing; and the other was the case of an immigrant who did not believe the Bible is the inspired word of God. These truly horrible things were seized upon by the Associated Press and duly cabled out to America. In regard to the case of the small boy assuming that it is true, and not merely a modern version of a joke originally attributed to the Rev. Sidney Smith, who said a friend of his had become a parson, so that he might be free to indulge in swearing, the argument would seem to be that the boy's parents were not irreligious, being that he had been brought up to believe, swearing to be wrong. In regard to the immigrant, we fancy the good people to whom the appeal is addressed would not have to go far from home to discover a good many people whose views in regard to the Scriptures were not different from his.

Is it not pretty nearly time for people to cease from representing Canada as a pagan land? We are not any better than we ought to be, but in point of the profession of Christianity we are not behind the people of other countries, and in respect to its practical application to the affairs of everyday life, we measure up fairly well to the best standards. We may not all of us say "Lord, Lord" as often or in just the tone that some people think we should; but when it comes to extending a helping hand to those in need, to giving people a square deal, to being open-handed, generous and forgiving, we are not a bad people to live with. We rarely kick a man when he is down; we do not hound a man to death because he has made a mistake; we do not damn him for failure; we do not ransack a man's record to see if sometime or other he had made a mistake; we like to take people as we find them, and treat them as we would like to be treated; we are generally charitable in our judgments. A man who has lived in Canada and not observed these things, but bases his judgment of the religious character of the community by such incidents as those above mentioned, is hardly a fair judge of conditions here. We are reminded of an anecdote. In the trial of a certain case in England a boy of tender years was called as a witness. The counsel for the opposing side asked him if he thought it was wrong to tell what was not true, and he said he did. Counsel asked him why it was wrong, and the lad answered, "Because it is." Counsel then asked, "What will become of you, if you do not tell the truth?" The lad answered that he did not know; whereupon the counsel turned to the judge and said: "What shocking depravity, my lord! I submit that this boy is not a competent witness." Said the judge: "Why?" and counsel replied by repeating the boy's last answer. "Well," replied his lordship, "are you quite sure you know yourself?" Tried of the harshness of ecclesiasticism, Canadians may be pagans. Tried by their thoughts and actions, they are a pretty good lot of folk.

EATING APPLES

Solomon asked to be comforted with apples, for he was sick of love. Mr. P. J. Carey, Dominion Instructor in Fruit Culture, wants people to consume apples so that they may help reduce the high cost of living. He says the people of Canada do not eat nearly enough apples, and he is printing a book in which are 200 recipes for preparing them for the table. There is nothing better in the world than a good apple. When the writer of Genesis said that Mother Eve was allured by an apple, he was illustrating how this fruit has been esteemed from time immemorial.

It may be possible to eat too many apples, but we do not know what the limit is. The small youth, who was asked how many he ate in a day, and answered: "I don't know, I eat them all the time," looked and acted as if there were not enough waking hours in the day to eat too many of them. Babies who have not cut their first teeth, can mouth over an apple with safety, and when the teeth once begin to come the little tots can be trusted with apples. A boy, when he gets old enough to go around by himself, begins to eat apples as soon as they form on the trees and keeps on until the last one has been brought out of the cellar, that is if he is a boy who lives in the country. Don't you remember, you prosperous-looking person, well-groomed and all that, how when you were anywhere from ten to fourteen years of age, you used to stow away in your clothing apples in all stages of ripeness and ripeness and eat them with a far better relish than you can bring to the enjoyment of the best dish the best chef can place upon your table in these days when you can buy a box of apples every hour if you feel like it, and not miss the money?

Apples are food; they are a tonic; they are not a medicine but a mighty good substitute for most medicines. We should eat more of them, and then some more. If the Department of Agriculture does nothing else than develop a proper appreciation of apples among the Canadian people, Mr. Martin Burrell will have glory enough for one man.

RULE OF THE ROAD

The demand of some motorists that "the rule of the road" shall be changed, and that hereafter vehicles shall turn to the right instead of to the left, has evoked great opposition. We have had several letters on this subject, and yesterday we had a note from Mr. F. R. Anderson, telling us that France two years ago changed from its system of turning to the right to "the sensible English plan." There is not a single argument in favor of turning to the right except that some people have been unwise enough to adopt that practice. Because these people sometimes come here, why should we adopt their folly? Why not require them to conform with our wiser plan? Turning to the right was the invention of ox-drivers. These folk walk on the left, or near, side of their team, and hence when they want to pass another ox-team they prod the off ox with the goad and call out "Gee," whereupon the ox turns to the right. We have passed the ox-team stage. Why revert to it?

There is some talk in Vancouver of forming a volunteer naval brigade. In time, the fine example set by Victoria will be emulated on both sides of the Dominion.

Mr. E. Jacobs brings the question of "saving daylight" under the notice of our readers. We shall be glad to hear from others on the subject. The advantages of beginning the working day earlier in Summer are many, but perhaps there are disadvantages.

We heartily endorse the suggestion that a tablet, or some other suitable memorial should mark the site of the former residence of Governor Douglas on Elliott Street. The idea gives birth to another one, which is, that were an historical society formed in the city it could look after just such matters as the one to which we have alluded.

M. J. Conliffe, a distinguished astronomer of Geneva, believes that Martians are trying to signal to the people of this planet. At different periods during the last six or seven years a series of luminous apparitions of a bluish-white color, like the light of powerful electric arc lamps, have been seen emanating from Mars. As the distance of Mars from the earth varies from 33,800,000 to 61,800,000 miles, his inhabitants must be supermen to control signals that could be seen through so much space. Herschel said that the analogy between Mars and the earth is perhaps by far the greatest in the whole solar system. Well, if we want to emulate the example of Martians, why not make an effort to reply to their signals—that is, if we can harness the aurora borealis.

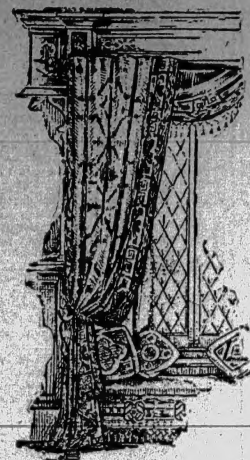
A QUESTION BOX

Persons desiring to ask questions through The Colonist, to be answered on this page, must send their names and addresses as a guarantee of good faith, but may give some letter or word by which they desire their questions to be identified when they appear in print. If a personal answer is called for, a self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the query.

A. B.—Q. Can I get any help to send a person to England through the emigration officers, who helped him to get here? A.—No. Our correspondent asks for advice, but we give none without knowing more of the facts.

Ivan.—Q. How can all religious denominations in Canada stand on the same footing before the law, seeing that the present bishop is Lord Bishop of Columbia by act of Parliament. A.—The Bishop of Columbia is not "Lord Bishop" by act of Parliament, but by act of the provincial legislature. His title does not affect the standing of the Anglican communion before the law in the slightest particular.

Now Is the Time to Make Yourself Comfortable for the Winter



Well Chosen Draperies Make Your Rooms Doubly Attractive

There is no way in which you can improve the appearance of your rooms quite so much as by the liberal use of artistic curtains and draperies. They give that cosy, homelike atmosphere which cannot be obtained in any other manner.

All the facilities of our Upholstery Department, with its force of expert decorators, are at your service. You'll find here just what you want, and at just your price.

Weiler's Service

Includes free estimates; advice on color schemes and styles of decoration; special drawings whenever necessary, and a genuine effort to give to you the very best results from the least expense.

We aim to make a reputation for serving our customers well, and believe that such service is the only right foundation for a successful business.

A Useful Nest of Four Small Tables

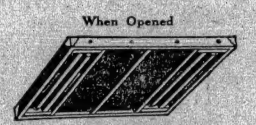
Just the Thing for Tea and Card Parties

They are so light, strong and convenient that it is really surprising how many useful purposes they will serve. Then the neat appearance of these tables is a feature that pleases all women of refined taste.

In Fumed Oak they come at \$22.50

In Genuine Mahogany \$35.00

Burrow's Featherweight Card Tables



Top is covered with green felt and measures 30 x 30. All the woodwork is well polished; the tables are rigid and strong; no projections when closed. Prices from \$4.50

An Ideal Buggy for Winter Service

Has highly finished body, soft but very tough steel springs, is well upholstered and is provided with large hood and boot. Price \$32.00

See It in Our Window Display

Another Seasonable Line shown in the window is in the chaise style. It has a beautiful grey body, adjustable back and a serviceable hood. A bargain at \$35.00

Folding Go-Carts from \$28.50 down to \$3.50



The Products of the Best Scottish Mills

A real winter comfort. They are light in weight, but unusually warm. Are pleasant to the touch, and will outwear at least two pairs of the mixed wool and cotton Blankets.

While considering the following prices, remember that the Blankets are pure wool, extra fine finish, and are backed by our guarantee for quality.

Weight.	Size.	Prices.
6 lbs.	60x86 ins.	\$6.75, \$5.50
7 lbs.	68x86 ins.	\$7.75, \$9.50
8 lbs.	72x90 ins.	\$8.75, \$11.00, \$20.00
8 lbs.	70x90 ins.	\$14.50
9 lbs.	78x94 ins.	\$9.75, \$12.50
Other Blankets at, per pair, \$8.00, \$7.50, \$6.50, \$6.00, \$5.50 and \$4.50		
Crib Blankets of Superior Quality		
Size 25x36 inches at, per pair		\$2.00
Size 30x45 inches at, per pair		\$3.00
Size 36x54 inches at, per pair		\$3.75
Size 45x63 inches at, per pair		\$5.00

Automobile and Traveling Rugs From \$4.50 Up to \$20.00

Samples are now being shown in our Government Street windows. All are of British manufacture, most of them are all wool, and there is a very fine assortment of colors and patterns to select from.

The best investment you can make with a small sum.



Candlesticks, Shades and Holders for Table Decorations

Cut Glass Candlesticks at, each, \$8 and \$6.00
Brass Candlesticks in various shapes. Prices, per pair, from \$6.50 down to \$1.50

In Polychrome Finish on silver plate, we have three pretty styles. Price, each, \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$2.00

Candle Lamp, with glass globe; holds a fairy candle that burns 8 hours without trouble or danger of fire. Price \$2.50

Candle Shade Holder, as illustrated, at, each \$1.00
Lots of pretty candle shades to choose from.



Urgently Wanted

Umbrella Stands, some in oak and others in mahogany, come in a variety of attractive designs. Prices, \$12.00, \$7.00, \$6.50, \$6.00, \$5.00 and \$3.50

Costumers, 72 inches high, are here in oak and mahogany finish. Some have ample accommodation for umbrellas and others are for coats and hats only. Prices, \$12.50, \$10.00, \$9.50, \$9.00 and \$8.00



Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

102

Inside and Outside

You can see for yourself the superior workmanship, quality leathers and fabrics that make

Our Shoes

Popular. We can show you the very newest shapings and smart styles, and can fit you to a pair that look well and feel comfortable.



James Maynard

649 YATES STREET

Choice Lot on Linden Avenue

60x157, for \$4,000
One-quarter cash, balance arranged.

Monterey Av. N.

56x120, for \$2,350
On terms.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
All kinds of Insurance written.

722 Yates Street Phones 4176 and 4177

BEAVER HATS Untrimmed and Ready-to-wear

A special lot of Traveler's Samples, mostly black, and some very fine shades of brown, green, blue, purple, beaver, at greatly reduced prices. See them on Monday.

S. Shelton

OLD COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORES

734 Yates Street

1609 Douglas Street

"Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery."

Adopt a monthly system of personal letters—
letters that cannot be detected from type-
writing. We have the machines for
doing such work and the names
for reaching buyers

Special rates quoted to local merchants for newspaper advertising. Prompt attention to addressing and mailing.

Advertising placed in all parts of the world.

Newton Advertising Agency

Rates Quoted for Local, Dominion and Foreign Publications. Established 1908. Second Floor, Winch Building. Telephone 1915. Victoria, B. C.

Attractions This Week

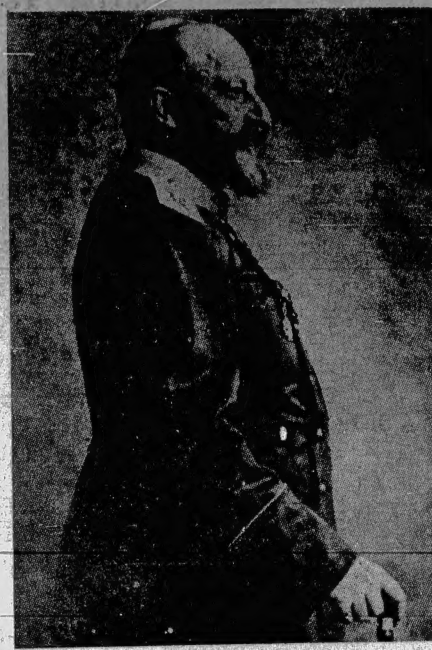
At the Rebuilding Sale will be greater than ever. These prices are only an index to hundreds of money-saving offers with which our shelves are still crowded.

Gem Food Choppers, 5 assorted blades, and a Cook Book. Regular \$1.75 and \$1.50. Now, \$1.60 and \$1.40. Bread Mixer, the best model on the market. Eight loaf size. \$3.50 for \$2.95. Wood Heaters, double lined, only \$2.75. Coal Heaters, sheet steel and cast iron, nickel trimmed. Regular \$12.50 for \$11.00.

Spare Parts for All McClary Ranges

Halliday & Sons
558 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 855

Is Uneasy About His Throne



SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 8.—King Ferdinand is feeling uneasy about his throne, according to a report here. During his visit to Vienna, Ferdinand consulted the Emperor and the Austrian Foreign Minister about revision of the peace treaty, urging that otherwise

his position would be imperilled. It is certain Bulgaria is resentful against the King for forcing the country into another war, which ended so disastrously for Bulgaria. The doors of the royal palace at Sofia have been closed. "For rent."

MR. D'ARCY TATE IS BACK FROM THE EAST

Interviewed Ministers Regarding Newport Reserves—Progressing Toward Completion of Road.

Mr. D'Arcy Tate, vice-president of the Pacific Great Eastern, returned to town yesterday after having visited Ottawa and New York during the past few weeks. He returned full of confidence in the entire success of the railway project from the financial point of view, and would not allow even the knowledge of the "break-away" among the laborers to damp his enthusiasm.

Mr. Tate explained to The Colonist that while he was in Ottawa he met Sir Richard McBride and with him reviewed a number of cabinet ministers concerning the taking over of the Indian reserves at Newport for the purposes of railway development. He has reason to believe that a much better understanding of the question now exists at Ottawa than formerly. He discussed with the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, the question of the construction of a wharf at Newport; with the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the necessary acquisition of foreshore; and with the Hon. Dr. Roche, the recent surrender by the Indians of the Newport reserves, which now has to receive the confirmation of Parliament.

He expressed his belief that there was now nothing in the way of Parliament incorporating the townsite of Newport, which would, of course, include the property formerly held by the Howe Sound Railway, the Indian reserves, and the foreshore. He immediately announced to the Government, Mr. Tate declares that the company is prepared to proceed with the development of its terminals; and he added that the North Shore suburban service would be inaugurated by the first of the new year connecting Dundarave with Lonsdale Avenue.

Speaking with reference to the strike, Mr. Tate disclaimed that he had the fullest information on the subject, but stated that he understood from Mr. Welch that 700 men had quit work because they did not think the pay was adequate. It is a question of whether the laborers shall receive \$2.50 or \$2.75. At all events, Mr. Tate does not see a moment in which the strike will affect the work of construction very materially. Prior to the announcement of the strike there were five thousand men employed, and he believes that it will be easily possible to augment their present number if necessary.

GRAND SACRED RECITAL

Miss Jennie Taggart to Sing at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Tuesday

The following very fine programme has been arranged for the concert to be given on Tuesday evening next at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church: Chorus, "O Be Joyful" (Proulx); choir solo, "On Mighty Pines" ("Creation" Haydn); Miss Jennie Taggart, chorus, "The Sacrifice of God" (Wareing); choir solo (a) "By the Waters of Babylon" (Dvorak); (b) "The Shepherd's Cried" (Somerville); Miss Taggart, solo and chorus, "Hear My Prayer" ("O for the Wings of a Dove" (Mendelssohn); Miss Taggart and choir solo, "I know That My Redeemer Liveth" ("Messiah" Handel); Miss Taggart, chorus, "Judge Me, O God" (43rd Psalm, Mendelssohn); choir.

Baby-car specialties, 725 Fort Street.

The Doukhobors—Mr. J. V. Pines, a member of the Attorney-General's Department, who was commissioned by Hon. W. J. Bowser to make a special investigation of the conditions under which the Doukhobors live, returned last week from Grand Forks and has submitted his report on the result of his mission. It is understood that Mr. Bowser will have an important statement to make on this matter very shortly. Mr. Pines spent more than two weeks in the district, and met the executive of the Board of Trade of Grand Forks to discuss the question. The sanitary condition of these colonies was brought up at this meeting, and Mr. Pines said that the enforcement of the laws in this respect rested with the Board of Health and did not come within the province of the Government. The question of the marital laws and registration of births, and the education of the children formed part of the inquiry, and will, it is said, be dealt with in the report. The new steel and concrete bridge over the Kootenay River at Brilliant, on which Doukhobors were exclusively employed, is now completed, and is a monument to their industry and workmanship.

New Church—Erskine Presbyterian Church, on Harriet Road, holds its first forenoon service today. After this service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. will be held on Sunday, and Prayer service on Thursday evening at 7:30. This new church gives promise of being popular in Parkside, the name of that district which is the parish of Erskine Church.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thistles in North Saanich

Sir,—May I through your columns, draw the Government's attention to the disgraceful state of neglect into which they are allowing the agricultural land in this portion of the Island to fall. There is a law, I haven't the time to say whether it is Provincial or municipal, ordering all thistles to be cut before they bloom and seed, which seems to be only honored in the breach thereof. When North Saanich was a municipality, the farmers' interests were looked after, and if a man didn't cut his thistles they were cut for him and he was charged with the cost. Now the land has got into the hands of real estate dealers, they having no agricultural interest, let things slide. One trembles to think what the place will look like in a few years. What is wanted is an inspector of agricultural nuisances, he would not be a popular man and it would entail a lot of work but the land and the few farmers who are trying to improve their property are crying for it.

E. S. WISE.

A Zoological Garden

Sir,—I would, with your permission, trespass on your space to some extent to make a suggestion which, I think, if properly followed out, would be a great benefit to Victoria. It is, I think, an undisputed fact that a zoological garden is a distinct asset to any city, especially to one that poses as a tourist resort. Now, I would like to point out that we have a considerable collection of wild animals, privately owned, hidden away on our borders, and, if I am rightly informed, considered a nuisance by the neighbors. This obscure collection could, I think, be made into a great asset, if the city would come forward with some fair proposition to its owner, Mr. French.

My suggestion is that Mr. French be given a concession by the city to house his animals in properly and hygienically constructed buildings in Stadacona Park, and that the city either pay him an annual sum for maintenance and upkeep of his collection, increasing the sum as the collection increases, or allow him to charge a small admission

THE SHRINE OF FASHION

Fresh Arrival of Charming Model Evening Gowns From Paris

ON MONDAY MORNING we are able to show the prettiest creations direct from the Paris Salon, each Gown is a direct Model. These Models must be seen to be appreciated. We especially invite ladies to inspect some of the loveliest Gowns it has ever been our pleasure to show. To describe them in detail would not do justice to the dainty colorings, drapes, fabrics and trimmings.



A beautiful model Gown in pale lavender, brocaded Chiffon Velvet, hand embroidered, waist in black pearls and varied colored stones. \$235

Handsome model Gown in white Satin Charmeuse, with novel apple green Overdress of Chiffon, hand embroidered in dewdrops and simili stones. Price \$245

Very rich, old gold, Satin Gown with Overdress of black Brussels Net, heavily hand embroidered in Oriental colorings.

There Are 35 of These Models Ranging in Price From \$350 to \$120

No two styles alike, each distinctive and a Parisian model.

Several Rich Black Silk Coats

Have reached us from our European buyer during the past week, and should also be viewed. They are of a heavy, ribbed Silk or Lyons manufacture in new French styles; beautifully lined, handsome plain, also brocaded, Satins. Prices range from \$120 to \$65. We are offering a saving on Monday on these model Coats of 20 per cent.

SEVERAL WHITEWEAR SPECIALS DURING THIS WEEK

An Exhibit of Fur Samples

Should prove of considerable interest during the week. They have been most advantageously purchased, and we can place them at particularly low prices.

Only the Choicest Skins and Workmanship Are Used

Several Sets of Choice, Dark Mink Stoles and Muffs, Russian Ermine, Black Fox, Squirrel, Fitch, Molekin, Marmot.

Several broken lines in Muffs and Stoles to be cleared at less than manufacturers' cost in very high-grade Skins.

Russian Pony Coats, Musquash and Squirrel Coats, Marmot Coats

Extraordinary price offerings will be made on twenty-five samples Fur Coats this week. Sizes 34 to 42. New styles and best quality Skins only.

SPECIAL CORSET DEMONSTRATION THIS WEEK

COSTUMIERS AND FURRIERS

Finch & Finch

LADIES' OUTFITTERS, YATES STREET

COSTUMIERS AND FURRIERS

Brighten Up Your Home

With a cheerful Carpet or a comfortable Easy Chair. Winter is coming, and the home should be made attractive and cosy during the long, cool evenings. We are showing a splendid stock of real, comfortable House Furnishings, and, as they are most moderately priced, you owe it to your purse to call and inspect our stock before deciding on your purchase. This is the store of Better Value, and we guarantee the goods we sell to be as represented or we will refund money. Ten per cent discount allowed off regular prices for spot cash.

Iron and Brass Beds

A splendid assortment of Iron and Brass Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Children's Cots to choose from. All prices very reasonable. No space here to give detailed prices, but it will pay you well to come and see how low the prices are now.

Window Blinds

See us for these goods. We use only the best hand-made Oil Opaque and the famous Stewart Hartshorn Rollers, the tackless kind. We guarantee every Blind we make. Call and see our samples today. Estimates cheerfully given.

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS FROM \$2.75 UP

Carpet Cleaning

We take up, clean and re-lay Carpets for 10 cents per carpet yard, or, if you only wish them cleaned we do the work for 5c per carpet yard. Give our Electric Cleaner a trial.

DOOR MATS Large stock of Cocoa and Wire Door Mats in stock. Prices from 70¢

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

fee to effect the same purpose. In this way the city of Victoria, could have and control what is considered a valuable asset in all large cities, at a minimum cost. I have spoken to several people on the matter, and they have all considered the idea good, if the proposition was handled right. In this way I think the city would benefit very considerably at any time during the period of the agreement to acquire for itself what is considered to be an asset of great educational value, as well as a pleasant place to spend an hour or two.

J. SQUADAMORE CUNNINGHAM.

To Save Daylight

Sir,—May I suggest to those interested in the proposal mentioned in this morning's Colonist that the Board of Trade discuss the advisability of petitioning the Provincial Legislature to submit a bill to authorize the advancement of the clock one hour, for the purpose of saving daylight, that The Daily News, Nelson, be asked to give information from its files relative to the experience gained in Nelson, when several years ago, an experiment was made of the clock one hour was advanced that city. It may be the suggestion then encountered, and while

in large measure led to its continuance of the endeavor to make had been regarded as a change, would be likely to daily disadvantageous. In any case, a statement of the actual experience of the city of Nelson, who have been endeavoring to save daylight, would be of great value to the city of Victoria, who are now considering the same suggestion.

Sixteen Acres on Cedar Hill Road

Four miles out, good view, property is below value, one mile from street-car line and close to Shelbourne Street extension. Will trade for city property.

Members
Victoria
Real Estate
Exchange

Monk, Montith & Co. Ltd.

Corner
Government
Broughton Sts.

All Kinds of Insurance
Phone 1402

Gowns for the Police Ball

It is so easy for you to find one here that will please your taste at the price you wish to pay—lovely Gowns in black, and new shades of heliotrope, mauve, sea rose, sage and others. Prices range up to \$100, but you get an exclusive model at any price.

A pretty little Gown in white crepe chiffon, is priced at \$18.75

A very smart Gown of pink, has shadow lace and coat effect of fine lace, beautifully made. Priced at \$22.50

Gown of cream satin, with tulle effect, has low-cut V edged with black chiffon and black chiffon girdle. Priced at \$32.50

Yellow brocade, with overskirt of shadow lace, smart touch of fur trimming at collar, and Persian girdle, is priced at \$37.50

Other models between and above these prices.

Tunics and Lace Coats, to revise a Gown you have worn, are priced from \$13.75

Evening Wraps, in broadcloth, brocade, velvets, plushes, in exclusive style. Priced from \$18.75

Suits and Coats at Sale Prices for the Whole of This Week



Dynes & Eddington

788 Yates Street LADIES' HIGH-CLASS READY-TO-WEAR Phone 3902

"You'll Get It at Kirkham's"

Do You Trade With Us?

—OR—

Does Your Neighbor?

If it's you, you'll agree we have endeavored to please you at all times, both in quality and price.

If your neighbors, ask them about our goods and service.

We claim to have the best service, best delivery and largest stock; the most alert, thorough and fastest clerks and butchers in the business.

Folks as a rule want to deal where their money will go the farthest—THAT'S HERE. If you're not a "Kirkham's" customer, just try us for a month.

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

Full lines of
Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

**VICTORIA'S PURE
FOOD MARKET**

741-743-745 FORT STREET

Phones: Grocery, 178-179;
Butcher, 2678; Liquor, 2677

Everything
daintily in
Delicatessen

"Ye Olde
English
Crumpets"

Only at the
**TEA
KETTLE**



Miss Woodridge
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria
Theatre

Home Made Syrup

For one-half the cost,
it is made by dissolving
White Sugar in
Water and adding

MAPLEINE

the popular flavoring.
It also flavors
Fruitings, Cake
Frostings, Candies,
etc. Grocers sell
Mapleine. If not,
send 50 cents for 2
c. bottles.
CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Seattle, Wash.

**Wellington
Coal**

Hall & Walker

Phone 83
1232 Government Street

School of Handicraft and Design

719 Courtney St., Victoria

Lessons in the following subjects—7:30 to 9:30 p.m.:
Woodcarving—Miss Hendy, Monday
Artistic Bookbinding—Miss
Lang
Practical Design—Mr. Berg,
Tuesday
Clay Modeling—Mr. Moll, Wednesday
Jewelry—Miss G. Meadows, Wednesday
The Principles of Design—Miss
Mills
Metal Work—Mr. Moll, Thursday
Classes recommence about Sept. 23.
TERMS—\$4 per quarter for 12
subjects, payable in advance, or \$1
each for two or more subjects; one
lesson a week in each subject.
For further information apply to
the instructors at the above address.

Free! Free! Free!

Two miniatures made free with every
locket purchased, for this month only.

**H. Greensfelder
JEWELER**

509 Johnson Street Phone 3312

Wipe Your Feet on Cocoa

Three Door Mats they wipe
clean and dry, put one at
each door and note what a
difference it makes in your
home cleaning.

All Sizes, 25c to \$1.65

R. A. Brown & Co.
1202 Douglas Street
Phone 3712

NEWS OF THE CITY

Boy Scouts—Scoutmaster W. H. Johns announced yesterday that in future the 8th Troop Boy Scouts will meet on Friday at 7 o'clock at the Congregational Hall.

Civil Engineers—The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Branch Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, will be held in the club rooms at 334 Broughton Street, on Thursday next, when nominations of officers for 1914 will be received. A paper on "Some Disregarded Stresses in Reinforced Concrete Design" will be read by Mr. H. A. Icke, after which a discussion will take place on this subject.

Back from Lethbridge—Lieutenant Mulcahy and Master Gunner Warden have just returned to the city from Lethbridge, where they have been inspecting the field equipment of the latest pattern 12-lb. quick-firing gun which has been loaned to the Victoria Artillery there. Colonel the Hon. A. Hughes, when here in the summer, promised 12-pounder guns of similar pattern to the movable armament company of the Fifth Regiment and these are eagerly awaited.

Business Site Sold—One of the most important transactions in Victoria real estate that has taken place for weeks was concluded Friday, when capitalists purchased the southwest corner of Quadra and Yates Street for \$135,000. The block includes two lots, each having a frontage of 60 feet on Yates Street. The corner belonged to Mr. Perry Finch, who sold for \$15,000, while Mr. J. Carl Pendry received \$55,000 for the inside lot, which is of the same size.

Sailors' Sunday—Sunday, November 16, will be observed in most of the churches of the city as Sailors' Sunday, and sermons suitable for the occasion will be preached. Envelopes will be distributed in the churches, so that any members of the congregation who desire to contribute in any way to the Connaught Seamen's Institute may be enabled. In the afternoon a Thanksgiving Service will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, and all those who are interested in the Institute are asked to be present.

Subscriptions Acknowledged—The members of the Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculosis Society acknowledge with thanks subscriptions from the following ladies and gentlemen, as well as from several anonymous donors: Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Home, Mrs. Day, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Mara, Royal Bank, per Mr. Taylor, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Dole, Mr. A. Gore, Mr. A. E. Christie, Messrs. Spencer, Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Angus Campbell, C. A. Solby, J. Bonner & Sons, T. N. Hibben & Co., Five Cent Store, and Mr. Templeman.

Search Frustrated—Despite the search made by the police and friends, no trace has as yet been secured of Mr. W. H. Smith, barber who three weeks ago disappeared from his home on Pandora Avenue. Prior to his departure, he stated that he might never return and his friends are convinced he has done away with himself. Yesterday morning at the instance of the police the Inner Harbor near the Point Salice bridge was dragged and the same time was rushed at other points in the hope that if Smith ended his life by drowning the body may be recovered.

Narrow Escape—By the premature discharge of the rifle which he was carrying, William Bullock, a young man, was accidentally shot yesterday morning as he was walking across the cattle grounds at Esquimalt. The rifle, of 22-calibre, was discharged in some manner. The bullet entered Bullock's left side below the heart, but was deflected by the ribs. In the police motor ambulance the injured man was rushed to the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Sergeant Webb giving first aid en route. At the hospital Dr. Biggar attended to Bullock. The wound is not considered serious, though it was a narrow escape for Bullock.

City Council—Evidently no new business will be introduced at tomorrow night's session of the board, as no notices of such were yesterday posted. But there is a large number of matters already before the board which have yet to be discussed. The by-law to classify civic employees and fix a standard of salaries will be taken up; and the numerous amendments to the building by-law are also to be considered. It is probable that consideration of the recent report of the committee appointed to deal with the mayor's budget proposals will be had; and the engineer's report relative to the plan to furnish work for unemployed will also be before the board.

Success Assured—Tickets for the forthcoming fifth annual ball of the Police Department are being disposed of rapidly and the success of the event, from the standpoint of numbers, is practically assured. Sergeant Harper and Traffic Inspector Palmer, in whose hands rest the sale of the tickets, have been making a canvass of the city, and while they have much ground to cover they have disposed of a large number. At the main building at the Fair ground work is progressing on the preparation of the big structure for the event. The dancers are assured of the best of floors, this feature being given special attention. Other features have been fully provided for and, the committee assure, when the function is held on the night of December 3, it will eclipse anything of the kind yet attempted by the department.

Lord's Day Act—Seven Victoria merchants and twenty-four persons employed in local stores appeared in the police court yesterday morning on charges of breaches of the Lord's Day Act. The offences were committed last Sunday, November 2, and had been held in abeyance pending the Attorney-General's consent to prosecution, such being necessary by the terms of the statute. All pleaded guilty. The proprietors were fined \$20 and the employees \$10, the treasury thus being swollen to the extent of \$310. Fines were imposed on the following proprietors: J. C. McKillop, of the "Two Jacks" package of chewing gum, Jesse Evans, package of cigarettes, Samuel Campbell, package of chewing gum, Richard Nelson, package of cigarettes, Nicholas Pappas, package of chewing gum, W. Smith, copy of The Seattle Times, D. V. Vasilatos, bag of peanuts.

Literary Society—On Friday evening a literary society was formed at the Y. W. C. A. There were nineteen members present, and the following officers were elected: President, Miss Sara Spencer; secretary, Miss Stevens; committee, Miss Langtry, Miss Farmer and Mrs. Smith. After an animated discussion it was decided that the winter's course should be a study of the works of modern novelists and of current events. The meeting will be held in the library of the Y. W. C. A. at 8 o'clock on the first and third Friday of each month. A cordial invitation is extended to those interested in reading to join the club. After the business concluded, Miss Langtry delighted the members by giving two excellent recitations.

A quiet wedding was celebrated in St. Columba church on Wednesday evening in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties, when Miss Mary J. Gillis was united in marriage with Mr. Murdoch R. McLean. The wedding march was being played by Master Alf. Jacklin, nephew of the bride, Miss Gillis came in with her mother, Mrs. Gillis, Miss Beattie and Alma Jacklin acted as maids of honor and carried large bouquets of pink and white roses. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Robert McLean. A dainty wedding luncheon was served by the bride's mother in her home, and a reception was afterwards tendered the young couple by Mr. and Mrs. T. Jacklin in their home. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. A. Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. McLean left by the night boat for Vancouver and the Coast cities for a short trip and on their return will reside in Victoria.

Elect Officers—At its regular meeting, Victoria Lodge No. 84, I. O. G. T., elected the following officers for the next term: Chief templar, J. Waterston; vice-templar, W. Spry; recording secretary, W. L. Land; treasurer, assistant secretary, C. Cunningham; financial secretary, Sister Mrs. Hawkes; (re-elected); treasurer, J. Cameron, (re-elected); chaplain, G. Mitchell; marshal, D. Fyvie; deputy marshal, Sister L. Hird; guard, H. Bailey; sentinel, Mr. R. Farquhar; P. C. T., Frank Dick; organist, Sister Mrs. Hawkes; S. J. W., Sister Mrs. Hardy. Lodge Deputy Turner was installing officer, assisted by Sister Mrs. Farquhar and W. Gladstone, I. O. G. T., installing marshals, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was passed. The following committees were also appointed: Good of Order—J. D. Turner, J. Cameron, C. Cunningham and Sisters Mrs. Hawkes, L. Hird, R. Campbell; Finance—W. Spry, J. Dick, W. B. Farquhar.

Committed for Trial—Francis Weislein, who was arrested on Thursday night by Detectives Turner and Scilliano, was charged with burglary in the police court yesterday morning. It was proved through Dan Bibinski, cook at the Queen Hotel, and Mrs. William Stones, foreman for P. Burns & Co., which furnishes the hotel with supplies, that the side of bacon, the ham and other articles found on the accused by the officers had been taken from that establishment. Detective Turner gave the particulars of Weislein's arrest. The latter said that he obtained the goods in Goodacre's store, that he had left them at the I. W. W. hall, and that he was carrying them home. The detective stated that he had visited the Queen Hotel and found that a window in the rear had been forced. He also discovered that one of Weislein's boots exactly fitted a footmark in the mud near the window. The accused was committed for trial.

New Pastor Arrives—The new assistant pastor for the Metropolitan Church, the Rev. J. P. Hauch, who was recently appointed, has now arrived in this city. Mr. Hauch a short time ago returned from Japan, where for fourteen years he was superintendent of the Japanese Mission in that country, and that they wished to extend a cordial welcome to him and his family to this country.

Successful Sale—The Ladies of the Macaebas, No. 1, Queen Alexandra HIVE, held their sale of work yesterday afternoon in the Progressive Thought Temple. Great credit is due to the various ladies who must have spared no effort to obtain the goodly collection of articles which were exhibited to the fairly steady throng of people during the afternoon and evening. The plain and fancy needlework stall was in charge of Mrs. McEwan and contained all manner of useful and ornamental goods. Mrs. Wicks presided over the candy stall, in which there was a marvellous collection of tasty morsels. All the goods having been made by Mrs. Hix, Mrs. Drew, Miss Adams, Mrs. Wicks and others. The "pantry shelf" came in for a large amount of attention, pickles, jam, shortbread, cakes, etc., forming its contents. This was in the charge of Mrs. Adams. Delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Keating and Mrs. Michler, assisted by other ladies of the HIVE. In the evening an excellent programme was rendered, consisting of musical items and recitations. All the stalls were tastefully decorated in red, white and black, the colors of the HIVE.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m. November 8, 1913.

An important ocean storm area is spreading over this Province. It is causing a steady southerly gale over the Coast which may extend to the Straits and Sound, accompanied by a general rain. The weather in the Prairie Provinces is fair and moderate to cold.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	40	50
Vancouver	40	50
Kamloops	34	44
Bakerfield	24	34
Prince Rupert	24	34
Edmonton	24	34
Calgary	18	28
Winnipeg	18	28
Portland, Ore.	50	60
Seattle, Wash.	50	60
San Francisco	50	60

SATURDAY

Lightest rain, 12 miles.

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Horrockses Flannelette, 36 in. wide, at per yd. 20c and 25c

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Our Special "Blue Edge," 36 in. wide, at per yard 20c

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These are all for gentlemen. For ladies there are Dressing Cases, Purses and many other useful articles.

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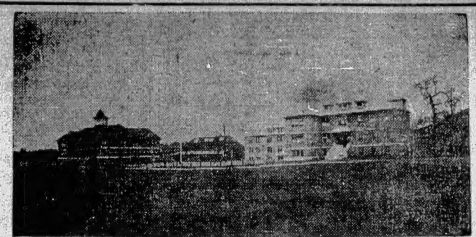
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The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C. are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may find so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary.

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR REVIEWS BOY SCOUTS

Presentation of Cups and
Challenge Shields to Win-
ning Troops and Patrols—
Fire-Fighting for Scouts.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Patterson inspected the Boy Scouts of Victoria yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill Park, and presented the winning troops and patrols with the cups and challenge shields competed for during the last twelve months.

The Scouts assembled at the Y. M. C. A. building, and under the command of Colonel Cunliffe, the District Commissioner for Victoria, marched to the Burns monument where a hollow square was formed. Altogether seven troops were represented on the parade, these being the 8th, under Scoutmaster H. R. Selfe; the 4th, the 7th, under Scoutmaster F. M. Ward; the 8th, under Scoutmaster W. H. Johns; the 10th, under Scoutmaster M. Brinkman; the 11th, under Scoutmaster C. P. Thompson; and the 14th, under Captain R. V. Harvey, the total number of rank and file being 84, with nine officers.

The Presentations
His Honor, after being conducted by Colonel Cunliffe, round the ranks, then presented the 4th troop with the Robert-Andrews Cup for the three and a half mile relay race, which they have won for the third year in succession. The same trophy, which has its headquarters at the Y. M. C. A., also received the W. H. Scott Cup for the relay swimming race, which was won last year by the 15th troop.

The Oscar Bess Cup, for shooting, was presented to the 3rd troop, and the Kangaroo patrol of the same troop, under patrol leader H. Brown, went up to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's special congratulations on having won in the first year the challenge shield for the patrol showing the greatest increased efficiency out of all the Scouts of the island.

His Honor also commented on the fact that this trophy had only been won after the keenest competition with another patrol of the same troop, the Beavers, under patrol leader J. R. E. Nash, one mark only separating the two leading crews.

Lieutenant-Governor's Speech
Colonel Cunliffe, after expressing the thanks of the Scouts for the honor done them by the Lieutenant-Governor in coming there that day, called for three cheers for His Honor, which were given with the utmost enthusiasm. The boys in Scout fashion, with their hats on their heads, and another round was given in honor of Mr. W. H. Wilkerson, the donor of the new challenge shield, who was also present.

The Scouts were then marched back to Blanchard Street, where they were dismissed.

On the previous evening Fire Chief Davis attended a meeting of the 7th and 8th troops at the Congregational hall, and addressed sixty Boy Scouts on the subject of fire fighting. He brought with him apparatus and outlined the drill which should be learned in a practical demonstration, and said in the course of his address that he took the very deepest interest in the Boy Scouts and would at any time lend any assistance in his power to aid any Scout in obtaining his fireman's certificate. Chief Davis also presented a number of efficiency badges won by members of the 8th troop.

AS TO STATUS OF WATER COMMISSIONER

Ruling of Mr. Justice Murphy
on Official's Status in Sooke
Contracts May Be Carried
to Appeal.

With the judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy in hand, the City Council will be in position on Monday night to proceed with the consideration of the Sooke Lake contract awards.

The argument on the powers of the Water Commissioner took place last Friday morning, and unless the ruling of the court promised for Monday morning is appealed against, the Council will be in a position to deal with the subject. Some of the members of the board believe that an appeal would be in order should the judgment be adverse to the contention of the Council, that it has the right to approve or disapprove of any contracts the Water Commissioner may recommend for acceptance.

On the other hand, should the ruling favor the Council's contention, it is almost certain that the other side will seek the opinion of a higher court. It is pointed out that, in view of the bearing which the matter may have on the position of the city in respect to the Westholme Lumber Company, when the city and that concern come to an accounting after the work is completed, no doubt should be allowed to exist as to the exact powers of the Water Commissioner in respect of letting contracts, and for that reason the matter now, at issue should be settled definitely before the city proceeds further with the work.

A Fountain Pen—that is non-over-flowing, air-expelling, non-leaking, self-cleaning, transparent, has non-traceable material, large reservoir, feed-control, and other advantages still, and yet the most simple of all, might seem impossible but is accomplished in the Gilbert transparent—At Stationers.

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Men's Meeting at Y. M. C. A.—This afternoon Alderman Gleason will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock on "Christianity and Modern Politics," and Miss Lustin and Mr. J. P. Sudbury have kindly consented to contribute solos.

Sooke Poultry Show—Exhibitors at the Sooke Poultry Show are reminded that crates of birds may be left before 6 p. m. on Tuesday, November 11, at the office of the Victoria and Sooke Motor Transportation Company on Cormorant Street. Dr. Tolmie will open the show on November 12, at 3 o'clock.

Big Cement Shipment—Yesterday the C. P. R. steamer Princess Sophia, Capt. Campbell, proceeded from Victoria to Tod Inlet to load 400 tons of cement for Prince Rupert. It is not known whether the huge shipment of cement will be used in the construction of the drydock and shipbuilding plant at Hays Bay, for the foundation of the new G. T. P. \$2,000,000 hotel, or for bridge work in the interior of the Province.

Lodge Anniversary—The Good Templars have chartered a special train to leave Victoria at 7:15 p. m. on Monday evening at 7:15 p. m. calling at Millside, Cloverdale and Royal Oak on the outgoing and return journey to and from Sidney. This trip has been arranged to give Victoria Lodges an opportunity of visiting Sidney Lodge on the occasion of their anniversary, and it is hoped that there will be a large turn-out of I.O.G.T. members. Train will leave Sidney at 10:30 p. m. on the return journey.

To Be Adjutant—Lt. Colonel Currie announced yesterday that Captain R. P. Clark, of the Fifth Regiment, will be transferred to the Gordon Highlanders at the beginning of the year and will undertake the duties of adjutant to the new regiment. His military career in Victoria began when he was transferred to the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., in December, 1908, as lieutenant and obtained his commission as captain on March 5, 1910. Captain Clark holds the King's and Queen's South African medals and the Coronation medal and in 1901 was especially recommended for his conduct when in command of a patrol when surrounded by a superior force of the enemy. He was a member of the Coronation contingent which went from Victoria.

Hindus Protest—At a mass meeting of Hindus held in the First Baptist Church last evening the question of the thirty-nine East Indians now held in the Immigration Building, subject to deportation, was discussed. It was decided to use every effort possible to bring about the striking out of the clause in the Immigration laws of the Dominion which forbids Hindus entering this country unless they come by continuous journey from the land of their origin. In the hope of accomplishing this end the meeting decided that telegrams should be dispatched to the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General; Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State; and Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, requesting them to use their influence on behalf of the East Indians.

Winter Motoring—We have been asked, says The Western Canadian Motorist, now a year old, "by several readers, to suggest a suitable venue in this section of the Province for Winter motoring, and in reply we have, after due consideration, given our decision in favor of Vancouver Island. The reasons for this are many and varied, but first and foremost, is from the motoring point of view, the excellence and multiplicity of roads. Better surfaces with more scenic advantages would indeed be difficult to find. From the point of view of the mainland motorist, the view of the Mainland motorist, the view of the island, is an added charm, for the various C. P. R. steamers are quite adequately fitted for conveying auto across the gulf, and from either of the points named, the island highway is easily reached. The island roads are available all the year round, and if one is to believe the inhabitants, they certainly enjoy better weather conditions at all seasons than is experienced in and around Vancouver."

No Records of Cost—During yesterday morning's arbitration proceedings to settle the amount which the City must pay to Mr. C. W. Potts for the sewer easement which has been expropriated across the latter's property for the requirements of the northwest sewer system, evidence was adduced from Assistant Engineer Foreman that no record of the cost of sewers previously laid in the City exists and that previously to the arrival here of Mr. Rust the records were in a chaotic state. Mr. Foreman merely smiled in answer to the question as to the record put by Mr. F. A. McDiarmid, former city solicitor, who is acting for Mr. Potts. The evidence of Mr. Foreman also indicated that the whole of the northeast section could have been drained into the old Cook Street sewer had it been built large enough. But this was not done and later the northeast sewer, completed last year, was constructed at very heavy expense. The hearing will be proceeded with next week.

Cadet's Field Day—A detachment of the 38th Cadet Corps, made up of about 100 cadets from the Boys' Central, Sir James Douglas and several other schools of the city, held a successful field day yesterday at Beacon Hill. The defending force under Lieutenants A. Moore, T. Taylor, N. Jones, E. Bassett, left the Central School grounds at 10 o'clock and took up the position on the east slope of the hill, leaving the whole of the hill to the attacking force under Major C. W. Wille, Capt. W. B. Hutchinson and Lieutenants T. N. Hibben, H. Pickard, C. B. Whitney, C. C. Campbell and W. Levins, followed shortly after, and after a hot and sharp contested engagement lasting only about ten minutes, succeeded in annihilating the defence by a rapid flanking movement, carried out with good dash and spirit, and led by Major Wille. The two parties were then again placed in position, and another action fought. This time the defence won on their mettle and fought a good rearguard action, avoiding capture successfully and put out of action a sufficient number of the attacking party to have made the pursuit a failure. Lieut. W. J. Wilby, Corps of Guides, acted as referee.

REVISITS VICTORIA AFTER FIFTY YEARS

Daughter of Colonel Moody of
the Royal Engineers Tells of
Conditions in Victoria in the
Fifties.

After an interval of over half a century Mrs. Newall, the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Moody, the Royal Engineer officer to whom the Province of British Columbia owes the famous Cariboo trail and many of the engineering works which contributed so greatly to the development of the country, is revisiting Victoria. Mrs. Newall came out recently by the Panama Isthmus route by which she had traveled out in 1858 on her visit to the Province, and on the way up the Pacific Coast had the opportunity of seeing many of the Mexican and American ports and comparing them with her recollections of them in the "Fifties." At the Mexican ports the vessel embarked numbers of refugees across stories of the cruelties practiced on prisoners and others by camp followers were gruesome in the extreme.

Faith in the Province
"I have lately been reading Sir Richard McBride's speeches on the future of the Province," Mrs. Newall remarked and his faith in it and his grasp of the enormous possibilities are exactly those I have since my arrival here. Everything that has happened here, even then and even the future, much that is yet to come in the future."

Vivid Recollections
Mrs. Newall has vivid recollections of her first arrival here, of the scarcity of houses at Esquimalt, which necessitated the family living on board H. M. S. "Satellite," then under the command of Captain Prevost. Her recollections of Victoria recall exploring the trails that penetrated the timber to the sea at the Dallas Road, the grassy banks around the Inner Harbor, between James Bay and the church which stood on the site of the present cathedral, Governor Douglas' house on what is now Elliot Street and Victoria's one street—Fort Street—with its one plank sidewalk. The house of her first walks during the present visit was directed to where the Governor's old house stood. Mrs. Newall expressed a hope that it may yet be possible to mark this spot now occupied by other houses with a tablet as to what was done in the case of the Hudson's Bay fort.

Other memories recalled the choosing of the site of the present New Westminster, the first clearing performed by the engineers and the building of Colonel Moody's headquarters; again, the first house erected there, from which he directed his force of soldiers and also carried on his duties as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Being the only house, hospitality had to be extended to all the distinguished guests, who, at times, even the floor of the dining room might have been seen crowded with guests to whom a warm welcome might have been extended but to whom a warning had had to be sent to "bring their own blankets."

Colonel Moody returned with his family to England in 1862, but ever afterwards retained, said Mrs. Newall, his deep interest in the Province and his belief in its future greatness, and to see so much of his dream fulfilled, the most pleasant incidents of his daughter's present visit.

Mrs. Newall has already renewed her acquaintance with several soldiers who served out here under Colonel Moody, including Mr. William Butler, who has since completed fifty years in the service of the Provincial Government, and hopes to meet other ex-members of the Royal Engineers when she visits New Westminster next week.

Native Sons—Members of Post No. 1, Native Sons of B. C., are reminded of the meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance, for the able business to be transacted, and preliminary arrangements for the annual ball will be discussed. Several candidates are also due to attend for initiation. At the conclusion of the meeting there will be a mock auction, the proceeds of which will be applied to a worthy charitable cause. The committee hopes that as many as possible can attend will do so. Members are requested to bring parcels, already wrapped, to be offered by the auctioneer; these are bid on without being opened. The evening will conclude with light refreshments.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

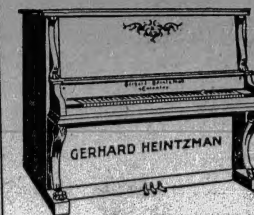
BORN
HAMMOND—To Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hammond, at Victoria on November 7, a son.

MARRIED
PURDEY-WHITECOMB—On October 16, 1913, at Esquimalt, by Rev. Robert Miligan, J. H. Purdey, of the engineering staff of the C. P. R., and the late Thomas Purdey, R. N., to Miss Whitecomb, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitecomb, of 31 N. J. Street, Esquimalt, B. C.

DIED
RUTHERLAND—On 7th inst., at St. Joseph's Hospital, after a short illness, Helen, the second daughter of Mrs. R. R. Rutherford, of "Kildonan," Poul Bay Rd., aged 55 years.

ORRIG—On the 6th inst., at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, Thomas Greig, aged 45 years, born, Hibernia, England. Deceased was a member of the Josephshaven's Union of this city and had resided here for a number of years. The funeral will take place from the parlors of Hinde & Fulton at 2 p. m. Tuesday. The Rev. Street will officiate.

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H. G. PENMAN
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The proposition is absolutely high grade and positively contains no element of risk or chance, with unusually good profits. Answers are solicited from those willing to invest when convinced of a generous and equitable share of the large profits accruing. Write at once, stating what investment you can make, if thoroughly satisfied with every detail of the proposition. This advertisement will not be repeated, and when the needed amount is subscribed for the offer will be withdrawn. Address

CHARLES E. GERHARDT,
1149 Leonard Street, Victoria.

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Is the Coal with a reputation—a clean, energetic fuel, rich in heating properties and low in waste and small in cost when quality is considered.

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The Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd. \$52,000,000
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Native Port, per bottle	25c
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Old Spanish Sherry, per bottle	\$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50
French Claret, per bottle	\$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c
Guinness' Ale and Stout, per dozen pints	\$2.25, quarts \$3.25
Beck's Lager Beer, per dozen	\$2.00, quarts \$2.50
Bond & Lillard Whisky, per bottle	\$1.50
Caledonian Liquor Whisky, per bottle	\$1.00
King George Scotch Whisky, per bottle	\$1.25

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PRINCESS

Week Commencing Monday, November 10th
The Big New York Success

"Officer 666"

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 10c and 20c.
Curtain: 8:15, evening; matinee, 2:45.
Reserved Seats on Sale at DEAN & FISCHER'S

Empress

Week Commencing November 10th

EDNA AUG

THE THREE DANCING MARS

HOUGHTON, MORRIS & HOUGHTON

ADELYNE LOWE & COMPANY

LEO REERS

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

November 11, 1913

At 8:15 p. m. prompt

Grand Sacred Concert

By the choir of 45-voices, assisted by

MISS JENNIE TAGGART

(Late soprano soloist of the world's touring Sheffield Choir)

50c—TICKETS—50c

Can be had from any member of the choir or the local music stores.

Victoria Theatre

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, NOV. 10 and 11

MARGARET ILLINGTON

In the Most Successful Play of Modern

"Within the Law"

By Howard Veltz

It's Human—It's Irresistible

Prices \$2.00 to 50c—Mail Orders Now

Seats on Sale November 7

Ladies' Made-to-Order Suits \$22

Gents' Made-to-Order Suits \$17

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Cameras. Amateur developing, printing and retouching done at

Maynard's Photo Stock House

715 Pandora St. Phone 5235

DOMINION Theatre

Special Attraction

"Tannhauser"

A great Photoplay in three

parts. A production of Gorgeous

Magnificence.

Three Days Only

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

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MAJESTIC THEATRE

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

The Next Generation, beautiful two-reel

Photoplay. A Proposal from Nobody, the

fourth story of "Who Will Marry Mary"

Gaumont. Graphic. A Yankee in Mexico;

Come Seven. Lichen. Biograph comedy.

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Wear a Padded Kimono

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They're warm and comfy,

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Plain colors, full length, priced

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\$6.00; short length cost \$3.00,

embroidered; \$2.50 plain. Children's

sizes from \$2.75.

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In Women's Realm

By MARIA LAWSON



MRS. A. STARR BEST

A Single Cause
Many people in the United States have decided that the best way to prevent the production of bad or worthless plays is to refuse to go to hear them, and that every worthy play should be greeted with a full house.

These people believe, of course, that the drama may be a power for the uplifting and refinement of the public, and for that reason is worthy of the support of good men and women.

Censorship has not proved a success either in eliminating undesirable plays or in encouraging the production of good ones. The plan which has been undertaken is the education of theatre-goers.

A club is formed in every city and whenever a play is produced, an endeavor is made to ascertain its worth and to send to every other branch of the League the estimate that has been formed of it.

As there are centres in many important cities from New York to San Francisco, it will easily be seen that each now play and all theatrical companies must be affected by the opinion expressed by one of these clubs.

"The plan followed in this," within three days of a first performance in the various producing centres, the play is attended by a volunteer committee, meant to be representative of a good audience—authors or playwrights, business or professional men, and those who simply like to see a good play. They do not accept free seats. Within a day or two the report is ready to mail to members, a detailed statement under heads, such as "General Idea," "Plot," "Dialogue," "Production," and so on; the form flexible enough to give a concise statement of what sort of a play it is, how acted, how staged. That is, the report is mailed, if recommended to the support of the League.

Otherwise, the committee says nothing. As the League numbers 50,000 people, it will be seen that it is a matter of some importance that the verdict of the committee shall be favorable. Membership in the League does not, however, carry with it an obligation to attend the plays recommended. As a matter of fact, however, this result often follows for 478 members and their friends in Chicago bought 17,182 tickets for fifteen plays recommended.

The publication and dissemination of friendly criticism is not the only work of the Drama League for America. That art parties are formed, which see the play from beginning to end, and, especially in the smaller theatres, do much to insure the success of the play. Study courses are laid out, and advice from specialists is secured for the selection of plays for amateur production, and the bulletin service members pay a dollar a year.

The League has, at least, one branch in Canada, and The Westminster Gazette looks upon its work as important. It describes the work done in America, and advises the people of England to adopt a similar plan. The last issue of Current Opinion contains an article on "How the Drama League is Organizing the Audience." Mrs. A. Starr Best is the president of the League, and Mr. William H. Bliss is the chairman of the New York centre.

That there is room for the work of the League is shown by the rapid spread of the organization. From a little Chicago suburb it has established branches in almost every state in the Union since April, 1910.

It only because it encourages people to think about the plays they hear, instead of forming a habit of theatre-going irrespective of the character of the plays produced, this movement is worthy of consideration.

An Old Country Criticism
Most Canadians are ready to criticize Englishwomen who come to this country to live, but it is not so often that we get the point of view of an Old Country woman.

Mrs. Donald Shaw, in a Toronto weekly, has a very kindly and a very just criticism of Canadian women, and one which is very likely to be helpful. It is safe to say that Mrs. Shaw did not form her opinions in the course of a brief visit, much less a trip across the continent. Mrs. Shaw says:

"The first thing that strikes one is the superlative neatness of all the women one meets, even the wives and daughters of men on extremely limited wages and incomes all turn out in the afternoon looking as smart and well dressed as their wealthy sisters. I think that this smartness is very largely owing to the fact that she differs from Englishwomen in that she never hacks her street clothes out in the house. She puts on her street suit when she goes out and changes it for a house dress when she comes in."

"To an Englishwoman, the Canadian is a marvelous housekeeper, or rather, worker. How she contrives to accomplish the work she does, and at the same time turn out in the afternoon looking as if she had never done a day's work in her life, and keep her children and her house all spotless, is a source of never-ending wonder to me. She will cook and sweep and wash for a family if necessary, and still find time

to shop and read and sew and sit on the verandah, while her English neighbor will be cross, dishevelled and weary, having never a moment to call her own and going to bed with the pleasant (?) conviction that she has not accomplished one-fifth of the work nor accomplished it half so well.

"Although by no means universally in favor of woman's suffrage, the Canadian woman appears to me to be at heart more readily a citizen than her English cousin. Women take a more vital interest here in the affairs of their own town, and are more generally and practically concerned in the welfare of it. They go in very much more for organization among themselves than we do, and concern themselves personally with many more things outside the scope of husband, home and children than do the women of Great Britain. On the other hand, they have not the same imperial interests nor political interests as Englishwomen, nor as a general rule are they as widely read and informed on general topics of the day. If a Canadian woman is slightly educated, she is highly educated on one subject which she knows from end to end, but her vision outside that is apt to be limited.

"Generally speaking, Canadian women are not as witty nor as entertaining as the women from over the border, neither, however, are they as highly strung and nervous, and they do not age nearly so quickly.

"The older women have charming manners, and are very kind-hearted, hospitable and thoughtful. But the girls often seem to adopt an off-hand manner, which rather spoils them in an Englishwoman's eyes, and have a way of paying very scant attention to their mother's guests, withdrawing into another room with their own more youthful friends in a manner that would be considered extremely rude if practiced by English girls in their homes.

"Both women and girls are independent, self-reliant and self-sufficient. They all seem to be imbued with a comforting sense of their own personal importance in the world as individuals, and this unconscious self-assurance must help them over many places where the women of other civilisations find pitfalls and stumbling blocks."

If Canadians were as ready to see the good in newcomers and to find fault with as much zeal and justice as Mrs. Shaw, a great deal of pain and heartburning would be avoided, and the process of nation building would go on far more quickly.

Street Car Manners
The Montreal Herald has an article severely condemning the manners of the people of that city. Among other things the writer says:

"If the man who is interested in human nature were compelled to confine his study to what glimpses of it he could get on a street car, he would undoubtedly develop into one of the world's great pessimists. People show up at their very worst there: men who in their offices or clubs or homes are gentlemen become rude and street cars, women dressed under such circumstances, more of the cat than anywhere else on earth."

Perhaps to endure such conduct is one of the penalties one must pay for living in a large city. Victoria crowds, even on a holiday, would not give occasion for such scathing criticism. Indeed the majority of people who use the cars, rarely forget to be kind to each other. To old or infirm people the conductors behave with the greatest consideration, and children find them helpful. It is to be hoped that it will be long before either passengers or officials in Victoria are guilty of conduct which The Herald so justly condemns.

The Carr's Daughter
The Carrina denies the report that either of her daughters is to be married to a Balkan prince. If reports are true these Russian grand duchesses have been brought up very sensibly. They are very beautiful but quite unlike each other. They are well educated and have been taught by their mother to be strict in the observance of all their religious duties.

Tatiana, the other hand, is a merry girl, who laughs at danger and makes dullness impossible. She is the darling of her father. It will be remembered that for many years, the Grand Duke's Olga was heiress to the throne and that the serious illness of her little brother was a reminder that she might still be called to fill the throne once occupied by Elizabeth the Great.

The Crow
The scientists have extended their protection to the much abused and cruelly persecuted crow. For hundreds of years no one has had a good word to say of this rubber of grain fields and the nests of little birds. It is a bird folk have sometimes paused to admire

"Good Progress on the Normal School"

Words pregnant with meaning to those who own property in the district—particularly to those fortunate owners at

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"Will Not Be Surpassed by Any Similar Edifice in the Dominion."

Can't you see yourself a near neighbor of this magnificent structure? Do you realize what it will mean to you to have an educational institution of this magnitude so close to your doors?

It's easily arranged.

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VICTORIA TENNIS PLAYER IS SECOND

Official Rankings of Northwest
Racquet Wielders Issued—
Joe Tyler, of Spokane,
Ranked First in Singles.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 8.—Joe C. Tyler, president of the Northwest Pacific International Lawn Tennis Association, was the leading player in the association during the season of 1913, according to the official rankings issued today by Mr. E. F. L. T. A. Tyler played brilliant tennis during the championship tournaments in the Northwest this year. Only on two occasions was the new champion defeated, two and a half times, by Messrs. H. C. Evans and A. S. Milne, lowering the scores of the Spokane star, although he evened up by defeating them later in the season. It is not the first time that this honor has fallen to the lot of Tyler, although with B. F. Schwenger, a former Canadian champion, absent in the Old Country during the past season, Tyler's opposition was not as keen. The Spokane star, however, has always held an enviable position in Northwest tennis. In 1910 he ranked third, with Schwenger first. The following year Tyler was in first place and Schwenger second. Last year the Victoria player carried off honors and Tyler was second.

Seattle players furnished a surprise during the past season, no less than three members of the Seattle Club figuring in the ranking of the first ten in the International Association. Vancouver got two places in the first ten, while Victoria and Portland a like number, while Tyler was Spokane's only ranking player. There was not sufficient data to rank B. Wickersham or Capt. J. F. Foulkes of Portland and Victoria, respectively.

T. C. Fulton of Victoria made a particularly good showing a year ago he was in fifth place in the ranking. This season he is in second place. Vancouver players held their own this season. H. C. Evans finished in third place, which he occupied a year ago. A. S. Milne, figuring in the ranking for the first time, was awarded fourth place.

There were no surprises in the doubles. Tyler and Brain of Spokane played a consistent game together in all of the important tournaments, and the committee ranked this pair first. The Vancouver two, Messrs. Evans and Milne, are in second place. Some splendid matches in the doubles were played during the past season, competition among the clubs being keener than in former years. The official ranking as announced by the committee, composed of Messrs. E. Cave-Brown-Cave, Vancouver; S. L. Russell, Seattle; and W. A. Goss, Portland, and the basis of the ranking, follows:

Singles.

- 1.—J. C. Tyler, Spokane, Wash.
- 2.—T. C. Fulton, Victoria, B. C.
- 3.—H. C. Evans, Vancouver, B. C.
- 4.—A. S. Milne, Vancouver, B. C.
- 5.—S. L. Russell, Seattle, Wash.
- 6.—L. K. Richardson, Portland, Ore.
- 7.—W. A. Goss, Portland, Wash.
- 8.—W. A. Goss, Portland, Ore.
- 9.—H. Kelleher, Seattle, Wash.
- 10.—H. G. Garrett, Victoria, B. C.

Doubles.

- 1.—J. C. Tyler and P. Brain, Spokane, Wash.
- 2.—H. C. Evans and A. S. Milne, Vancouver, B. C.
- 3.—W. A. Goss and S. L. Russell, Seattle, Wash.
- 4.—T. C. Fulton and H. G. Garrett, Victoria, B. C.
- 5.—W. A. Goss and H. S. Wells, Portland, Ore.

Basic of Ranking.

- J. C. Tyler defeated Milne 6-0, 6-0, Garrett 6-4, 6-3, Evans 6-3, 6-2, Fulton 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, Kelleher 6-2, 6-2. Defeated by Milne 5-3, 1-6, 6-3, Evans 5-6, 1-6, 8-6, 11-6.
- T. C. Fulton defeated Evans 3-5, 8-6, 7-5, Richardson 5-7, 6-1, 6-4, McCubney 6-3, 6-1, 6-11, 6-4. Defeated by Tyler 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.
- H. C. Evans defeated Russell 6-4, 3-6, 13-10, 6-4, Tyler 5-6, 1-6, 6-4, 13-10, 6-4. Defeated by Fulton 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Defeated by Fulton 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.
- S. L. Russell defeated Kelleher 7-5, 5-7, 9-7, 7-6, Goss 4-3, 8-6, 3-6, 3-6, 8-3. Defeated by Evans 6-4, 2-6, 13-10, 6-4.
- L. K. Richardson defeated Milne 5-7, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-6. Defeated by Fulton 5-6, 6-1, 6-4.
- W. A. Goss defeated Tyler 6-3, 6-4, 6-11, 6-4, Kelleher 6-1, 6-1.
- W. A. Goss defeated Garrett 6-1, 6-9, 6-4. Defeated by Russell 6-3, 8-6, 3-6, 2-6, 6-3.
- H. Kelleher defeated McCubney 6-1, 6-1. Defeated by Russell 7-4, 6-7, 9-7, 7-5, Tyler 6-3, 6-2.

ANNUAL MEETING OF VICTORIA TENNIS CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club on Monday night, a number of important business matters will come up for discussion, among them the extension of the grounds on Fort Street, which will be made before the opening of the 1914 season. It is expected the club has purchased enough land adjoining the present grounds to permit of five tennis courts and one croquet lawn being laid out, and the arrangement of these and the nature of the surface to be used on the former will probably be determined at Monday's meeting. A large turn-out of the members of the club is desired. The meeting will be held in the Alexandra Club cafe, commencing at 8:30 p. m.

Hampton Court. The new apartment house on Cook and Leonard streets, which was ready for occupation on November 1. There are a few suites vacant for rent or lease; they are replete with all modern conveniences. Janitor on premises.

Rated as Best Singles Player



JOSEPH TYLER

Of Spokane, who has been honored by the Northwestern Tennis Association with the leading place in the ranking for the 1913 season. It is only fair to mention that Bernie Schwenger, of Victoria, who held the position in the previous season, was in the Old Country when the matches on which the ranking was based this year were played.

WILKING CLASSIFIED AS GREATEST IN WORLD

English Critic Rates Famous
Australian as Most Formid-
able Wielder of Racquet in
Game Today—His List.

Anthony F. Wilding, thrice holder of the all-England lawn tennis championship title, heads the list of players for the season in the estimation of the English critic. The famous Australian, furthermore, is credited with being the greatest and most formidable wielder of the racquet in the world. No official rating list is issued each year by the English association, as is customary in this country. The critic "Argus" names the leaders each season, however, and his list is generally accepted as being a fair and impartial rating.

With Wilding at the top, the other nine men on the roll of honor are placed in the following order: John C. Parke, Gordon Lowe, A. E. Beamish, Charles F. Dixon, Stanley N. Doust, T. M. Mavrogordato, W. C. Crowley, and H. M. Zimmermann. Six of this group have appeared on American courts, and the single exception of Wilding, all have yielded to American players. In commenting on the ability of Wilding, who is sure to visit this country next year for the Davis Cup matches, the critic says:

"Nobody out of the thousands thronging round the centre court at Wimbledon last fourth day of July to see the challenge round of the singles between A. F. Wilding, the holder, and M. E. McLoughlin, the young American challenger, could doubt as to the conclusion that Wilding was the best man at present playing in this or any other country."

"The American boom stopped right there, and those who had been carried away by their enthusiasm to such lengths as to lay 1 and 4 to 1 on the challenger had painfully to recognize sadly that it takes more than mere violence of attack to make a world's champion."

"Wilding not only from the fact that he retains the championship, but from the way in which he played to retain it, must not only be regarded as the best player of the year, but congratulated on having solidified and built up his game to a higher measure of excellence than it had ever attained before."

"But Wilding preserves the old tradition of champions in not playing in many tournaments. Indeed, outside Wimbledon, he was seen only at the northern meeting at Manchester, and here he lost to the player whom most people would acclaim as the man of the year, J. C. Parke. Parke's progress was undoubted. He played quite as much and quite as successfully as he did in 1912, and he came to the season fortified by his great success over Brooke and Heath in the Davis Cup matches last winter in Australia."

The English critic regards McLoughlin as undeveloped. In speaking of the American he says: "But it was the Americans, McLoughlin, Williams and Johnson, who were the star turns among the victors of 1913. Probably more people witnessed McLoughlin's five big singles—against Parke, Parke and Wilding, in the championship, and against Parke and Dixon, in the Davis Cup—than ever looked on at any five matches in England before."

"It is not a very easy or very enviable task to assist McLoughlin in his place among the world's players of the present day, but it cannot be anywhere but very near the top. . . . He is a great player, but his game is by no means complete. If he can add a sound defense to the vehemence of his attack he will be more than a match for the best; at present, when his attack meets its master, he has nothing to back it up with. He shares with Gobert a greater promise of developing into the complete

WILKING CLASSIFIED AS GREATEST IN WORLD

English Critic Rates Famous
Australian as Most Formid-
able Wielder of Racquet in
Game Today—His List.

Anthony F. Wilding, thrice holder of the all-England lawn tennis championship title, heads the list of players for the season in the estimation of the English critic. The famous Australian, furthermore, is credited with being the greatest and most formidable wielder of the racquet in the world. No official rating list is issued each year by the English association, as is customary in this country. The critic "Argus" names the leaders each season, however, and his list is generally accepted as being a fair and impartial rating.

With Wilding at the top, the other nine men on the roll of honor are placed in the following order: John C. Parke, Gordon Lowe, A. E. Beamish, Charles F. Dixon, Stanley N. Doust, T. M. Mavrogordato, W. C. Crowley, and H. M. Zimmermann. Six of this group have appeared on American courts, and the single exception of Wilding, all have yielded to American players. In commenting on the ability of Wilding, who is sure to visit this country next year for the Davis Cup matches, the critic says:

"Nobody out of the thousands thronging round the centre court at Wimbledon last fourth day of July to see the challenge round of the singles between A. F. Wilding, the holder, and M. E. McLoughlin, the young American challenger, could doubt as to the conclusion that Wilding was the best man at present playing in this or any other country."

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LEADERS IN SOCCER RETAIN ADVANTAGE

Wards and Wests Defeat Op-
ponents in Weekly Soccer
Matches—James Bays Win
by Default From Rangers.

Senior Soccer Results
Wests, 6; Thistles, 1.
Wards, 4; S. O. E., 1.
Rangers defaulted to Bays.

League Standing	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wests	5	0	1	11
Wards	5	0	1	11
James Bays	4	2	0	8
S. O. E.	2	4	0	4
Thistles	1	5	0	2
Rangers	0	6	0	0

Again the Sons of England are to be congratulated, on giving one of the Senior League's strongest teams one of the hardest-fought games they have had this season. Yesterday's soccer match at Beacon Hill, with the North Ward against the Sons of England, was a thrilling win by four goals to one. The struggle was witnessed by a large crowd, in which both teams had many enthusiastic supporters. Taking the contest closely, there was much out of which the players on both sides and their admirers may take satisfaction.

From the viewpoint of the S.O.E., it was a splendid achievement to hold a team of the Wards' standing to a 1-1 score through the first half and much of the second period. Looking at it the other way, the Wards' recovery towards the game's end, during which period they scored twice in 15 minutes, is a tribute to the entire team.

As a matter of fact, there was little, if anything, to choose between the competitors in the opening half, because both secured one goal and the forwards took turns at pressing, bringing the goalkeepers into action at frequent intervals. Fearson's goal for the Wards came after one of those rushes for which the lads in blue and white have a reputation. The S.O.E. centre forward, Wells, did the same thing for his team. It is a noteworthy feature of the points scored in this period that both were made by the centre forwards, which, if it may be taken as indicating anything, means that the attacking lines were working well together and taking the ball in, not hesitating or accidentally, but by dint of well-calculated combination.

Having held the Wards so successfully at the start, the Sons of England and their many supporters were convinced that they would be able to maintain their position and probably improve it. But it was not long before it became evident that the boys from the north end were showing the better form. It is hard to say just where the strength of the latter over the S.O.E. aggregation lay, but it seemed evident that the N.W.A.A. full backs were more accurate and strong in their kicking, and that the Englishmen did not have the advantage of the same support from their half-backs. At any rate, the Wards "came back" magnificently. They came to the attack time after time without result.

BLACKBURN ROVERS IN LEAD IN SOCCER AGAIN

Old Country Football Results Yesterday
—International Amateur Football
and Hockey Matches

By defeating Everton yesterday while Manchester United were being beaten by Aston Villa, the Blackburn Rovers went into the lead again in the first division of the English soccer. They have nineteen points, and Manchester United have eighteen. Yesterday's results:

First Division

- Aston Villa, 3; Manchester United, 1.
Blackburn Rovers, 6; Everton, 0.
Bristol City, 1; West Bromwich Albion, 0.
Derby County, 3; Bolton Wanderers, 3.
Liverpool, 1; Burnley, 1.
Manchester City, 1; Sheffield Wednesday, 1.
Middlesbrough, 0; Oldham Athletic, 0.
Sheffield United, 3; Chelsea, 2.
Tottenham Hotspur, 1; Sunderland, 4.

Second Division

- Barnsley, 2; Glossop, 0.
Blackpool, 2; Birmingham, 2.
Bury, 1; Clapton Orient, 0.
Fulham, 8; Woolwich Arsenal, 1.
Huddersfield Town, 1; Leeds City, 1.
Hull City, 2; Bristol City, 1.
Nottingham Forest, 4; Grimsby Town, 1.
Wolverhampton Wanderers, 1; Bradford, 0.

Southern League

- Bristol Rovers, 3; Gillingham, 1.
Marthor Town, 0; Norwich City, 0.
Westham United, 1; Watford, 1.
Plymouth Argyle, 0; Coventry, 2.
Southampton, 2; Crystal Palace, 2.
Queen's Park Rangers, 1; Reading, 0.
Swindon Town, 1; Northampton, 1.
Cardiff City, 3; Southend United, 0.
Exeter City, 4; Brighton and Hove, 1.
Millwall Athletic, 1; Plymouth, 2.

Scottish League

- Morton, 3; Aberdeen, 1.
Aberdeen, 3; Hamilton Academical, 2.
Ayr United, 2; Partick Thistle, 1.
Queen's Park, 0; Celtic, 2.
Clyde, 3; Third Lanark, 1.
Rangers, 3; Dumbarton, 2.
Falkirk, 3; Dundee, 0.
Hibernians, 1; Hearts of Midlothian, 2.
Motherwell, 4; Kilmarnock, 0.
St. Mirren, 0; Rath Rovers, 1.

In the first international amateur football game of the season played in England, Ireland was defeated by England by a score of two goals to nil. In the international hockey match between England and Germany the former was victorious, with the long end of a nine-to-nil score.

Following are today's rugby results: Old Lewisham, 14; London Hospital, 0. Guy's Hospital, 15; London Welsh, 5. Leicester, 6; Swansea, 2. Cambridge University, 17; London Scottish, 13. United Services, 22; Richmond, 5. Yorkshire, 11; Northumberland, 0. Devonport, 11; Bristol, 3. London Irish, 3; Coventry, 11.

Coast Record Lowered

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Nov. 8.—The Pacific Coast record for the mile run was lowered two seconds on Stanford oval today by James Powers, of the Boston A. A., in a paced race. Powers' time was four minutes 18.4 seconds. The former record of four minutes 20.4 seconds was held by Clyde, of the University of Washington.

NEW SHADANERS FIND THEIR OPPONENTS HARD

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 8.—The New Zealand All-Blacks Rugby team met today the University of Southern California team when they met today. The visitors won 26 to 0.

Prompt and High-Class Gun Repairing

G. GRASSBY
Room 5, 738 Yates Street, Victoria.
Near Carnegie Library

Barber Shop For Sale

Very cheap. Leaving for East. Apply
1507 Blanchard



The best dressed men wear Semi-ready
Clothes nowadays.

They suit the men who know that "nothing
is too good for them"—and the man who thinks
that Semi-ready is not in his class will be a
candidate for the fossil class.

Expert and specialized tailoring is backed
by a Special Order department, where clothes
are made to measure from Semi-ready designs
and Semi-ready materials.

\$18 to \$45.

As good as you can want.

As cheap as you can safely go.

MEARNS & FULLER

DOUGLAS AND VIEW STREETS

ARENA Fancy Dress CARNIVAL

Friday, November 14, 8. p.m.

Ladies and gentlemen will receive prizes for best
comic and fancy dress costumes. Grand March led by
Mr. Norval Baptie at 9 o'clock sharp.

Regular Admission 50c

N. B.—Skaters not in costume will be allowed
on the ice immediately after the Grand March

Tickets now on sale at Arena and at Rowe & Poulin's,
1413 Government Street

Let me show
you the
Cartercar!



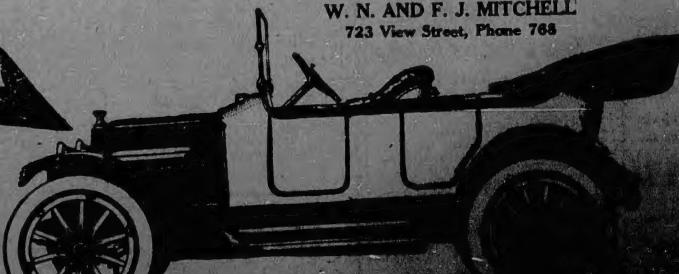
SATURDAY EVENING POST
October 4th, 1913

We will prove to your entire satisfaction, that
the Cartercar is exactly suited to your require-
ments, and will give you better service than you
can expect from a gear car. We'll show you why
the Cartercar is more efficient, more easily oper-
ated, as well as being less expensive in upkeep.

With The Gearless
Transmission!

Cartercar British Columbia Co.

W. N. AND F. J. MITCHELL
723 View Street, Phone 768



ARRAGON RETAINED
BY HARRISON LINE

Big Crown Liner, Now at Golden Gate, Will Load British Columbia and California Canned Goods for England.

Instead of being chartered for the outward voyage, as is usually the case with Crown steamers coming to this Coast in the Harrison Direct service, the big British steamship Crown of Arragon, Captain Herschel, has been retained by the Harrison Company to load a full cargo of canned fruits and fish from British Columbia ports and San Francisco for Liverpool and London. The Harrison Line are carrying the greater bulk of this particular cargo for the United Kingdom, and as the canning season is at its height, both in British Columbia and California, all the ships coming to the Coast are being pressed into service for this trade. First word that the Crown of Arragon is to load here and at San Francisco was announced yesterday by Mr. Arthur Black, of the firm of Balfour, Guthrie & Company, agents for the Harrison Line. Running three days behind her schedule, the Crown of Arragon has reached San Francisco on passage from Glasgow and Liverpool to Victoria, and her arrival at this port is looked forward to with interest by the local trade. The ship will take on several thousand cases of canned salmon, and will later load at Vancouver, from where she will proceed to the Golden Gate. The Arragon was sixty days in making the California port from Glasgow, having sailed from the Clyde September 10; Santos, Brazil, where she took on several thousand bags of coffee, October 4; Punta Arenas, October 15, and San Pedro, November 8.

Harlequin Coming North
Balfour, Guthrie & Company, who are also agents for the W. R. Grace Line, have been advised that the British steamer Harlequin is coming to this port in place of the steamship Colusa. As the Colusa had but 300 tons for Victoria, and 150 tons for Vancouver, it was arranged for the cargo to be transhipped at San Francisco aboard the Harlequin, which was due to leave the Golden Gate yesterday for Victoria. The Harlequin is also bringing stores cargo for the Victoria Chemical Works. She should arrive here about Tuesday. The Colusa, which is taking a big cargo from San Francisco, will shortly sail for ports in the Panama belt.

ONE-CLASS SHIPS

Cunard Liner Andania One of Finest of Her Type on Atlantic

One of the finest examples of "one-class" ships, which are becoming popular in all parts of the world is the steamship Andania, now operating in the Cunard Canadian service. She is a twin-screw steamer of 13,400 tons, and in conjunction with the Atlantic, Ascania, and Amazonia maintains a regular service in summer from Montreal to London via Plymouth, and from Southampton via Queenstown to Quebec and Montreal. During the winter season the service is from Portland, Maine, to London via Plymouth, and from Southampton via Queenstown and Halifax. N. S. to Portland, Me. The Andania was launched from the yards of Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Greenock, in March. She is 540 feet long, 84 feet wide and 46 feet deep, and is fitted with Marconi wireless and submarine signalling apparatus; large bilge keels insure steadiness; watertight doors and bulkheads; emergency electric lighting plant, and is equipped with all the modern appliances necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. She has accommodation for 520 cabin (second) and 1,920 third class passengers.

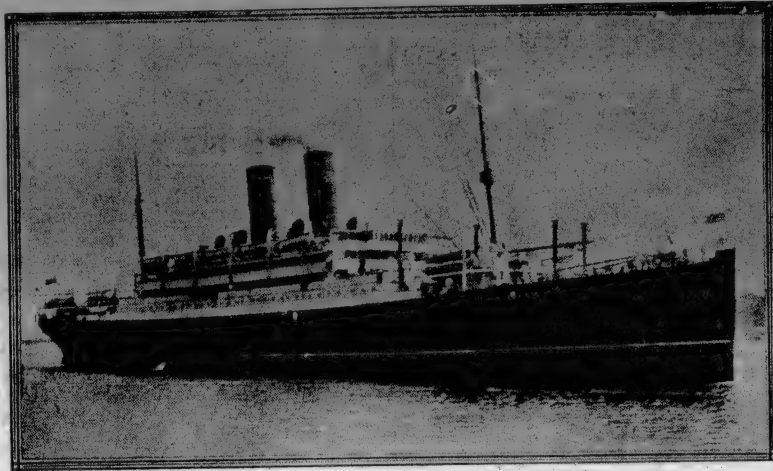
Strathalbyn on Way
The British steamer Strathalbyn, which it will be remembered, was seriously injured in collision on this Coast, is now on route from Honolulu to Puget Sound.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

Ocean Steamships	
To Arrive	
Niagara, from Australia	Nov. 11
Empress of Japan, from Orient	Nov. 11
Maximo Maru, from Orient	Nov. 14
Crown of Arragon, from Liverpool	Nov. 15
Empress of Russia, from Orient	Nov. 23
Chitose Maru, from Orient	Nov. 23
Titan, from Liverpool	Nov. 30
Montezuma, from Orient	Dec. 3
Bildania Maru, from Orient	Dec. 4
Andania, from Hamburg	Dec. 7
Amazonia, from Australia	Dec. 7
Empress of India, from Orient	Dec. 10
Maclennan, from Liverpool	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru, from Orient	Dec. 13
Protetia, from Liverpool	Dec. 13
Den of Africa, from London	Dec. 13
Empress of Asia, from Orient	Dec. 15
Alas, from Orient	Dec. 15
Blam, from Copenhagen	Dec. 15
Kaitia, from New York	Dec. 15
Awa Maru, from Orient	Dec. 15
Shikima, from Hamburg	Dec. 15
Makura, from Australia	Dec. 15
In Port	
H.M.C.S. Rainbow	Equatorial
C. S. Restorer	Equatorial
H.M.S. Shearwater	Equatorial
H. M. S. Albatross	Equatorial
To Sail	
Maximo Maru, for Orient	Nov. 11
Empress of Japan, for Orient	Nov. 11
Niagara, for Australia	Nov. 11
Empress of India, for Orient	Oct. 22
Antiochus, for United Kingdom	Oct. 22
Patania Maru, for Orient	Oct. 22
Makura, for Sydney	Oct. 22
Empress of Asia, for Orient	Nov. 2
Sailing Vessels Coming On	
James Tuft, from Australia	30 days out
Hattle Abbey, from Australia	32 days out
To Vancouver-Princess	
Adelaide, 10:30 a. m., Princess Victoria, daily	1:45 p. m., Princess Alice, daily, 11:45 a. m., Princess George, 10 a. m., Mondays; Prince Rupert, 10 a. m., Thursdays
To Seattle-Princess	
Charlotte, 4:10 p. m., Prince Rupert, 10 a. m., Mondays; Prince Rupert, 10 a. m., Wednesdays; Ingotia, daily, 1:30 a. m., Sat. Days, daily, 1 p. m.	
To Prince Rupert-Princess	
George, Mondays, 10 a. m., Thursdays, 10 a. m., Princess Sophia, Nov. 21; Prince Albert, Nov. 12	
To Skagway-Princess	
Sophia, Nov. 21; To Clayquot-Princess	Maquina, 1st and 3rd of every month
To Holberg-Princess	
Maquina, 1st and 3rd of every month	
To Comox-Princess	
Maquina, 1st and 3rd of every month	
To Nanaimo-Princess	
Maquina, 1st and 3rd of every month	
To Guelph-Princess	
Maquina, 1st and 3rd of every month	
To San Francisco-Direct	
President, alternate Wednesdays, 1 p. m.	

Baby car specialists, 788 Fort Street.

Fine Type of One-Class Passenger Steamer



CUNARD LINER ANDANIA

TO RETURN VIA PANAMA

Steamer Danmar, formerly registered at Vancouver, will make initial westbound trip through canal.

Announcement is made that the Luckenbach Steamship Co. Inc. will load the steamer "Danmar," 9,000 tons capacity, on the berth from Puget Sound and California ports, with salmon, canned goods and other general cargo, for Philadelphia, New York and Boston. She is expected to sail from San Francisco about the first week in December, arriving about February 1, and is expected to make the voyage around in about two months. This announcement is of particular interest, as this steamer is to make the initial sailing of the Luckenbach Steamship Co. westbound through the canal, as soon as it is opened to navigation. The line will extend its operations by the building of two 10,000-ton cargo steamers, tenders for which are now in the hands of shipbuilders.

BIG CONTRACT PLACED

Alaska Pacific Company Award Contract for Extensive Alterations to Admiral Sells

The Alaska Pacific Steamship Company has awarded to the Erie Basin Drydock Company, of New York, the contract for alterations to the newly-acquired steamers Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley, which will make them sister ships to the Admiral Farragut and Admiral Sampson, now plying in the Alaska service. The work consists of the installation of fuel oil-burning systems, winches and other cargo-handling equipment, and the rebuilding of the interior of the vessels so that they will have accommodations for 120 first cabin, and 55 steerage passengers. The work will cost approximately \$200,000, and is to be completed in sixty days.

PASSES OUT TO SEA

Rail Carrier Santa Rosalia Drops Pilot and Heads for San Francisco

After loading bunkers at Comox, the British steamer Santa Rosalia, Captain Pritchard, passed out to sea yesterday for San Francisco. The Santa Rosalia last week returned south from Prince Rupert, where she had been discharging some 2,000 tons of steel rails consigned from New York for G. T. P. railroad construction. She is being operated by the Maple Leaf Line.

In the same service the steamer, Buenaventura, Captain Fitzsimmons, is now nearing this port from the Atlantic with a similar cargo. In the Buenaventura's cargo is 500 tons of structural steel for the new floating drydock at Prince Rupert and a big shipment of steel rails. It is understood that she will also discharge here and at Vancouver.

The Kentra is another steamer of the line that is on passage.

NEW CLAN LINE BOATS

Orders Said to Have Been Placed in British Yards for Three Cargo Steamers

The Clan Line, Ltd., Glasgow, is stated to have placed orders for three large cargo liners of about 430 feet in length each. One is to be constructed by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Wallsend, and another by Messrs. Wm. Dornford and Sons, Sunderland. The third vessel is said to have been placed with Clyde shipbuilders. At one time practically all the Clan Line steamers were built by Messrs. Dornford and Sons, but that was in the turret days. Now that modern methods of naval architecture have superseded the turret the firm's orders are being distributed over a wider area. It is stated that the contract price for the three new vessels is about £28,000 each.

Marchen Arrives

Related reports from South Africa report the arrival of the Russian ship Marchen at Cape Town on October 24, 137 days out from Astoria, with a cargo of 2,095,466 feet of lumber, valued at \$24,000.

Liner Teutonic Due

The White Star Dominion liner Teutonic, from Liverpool, reports by wireless that she will arrive at Quebec tonight.

Announcement—Daily-fed pork, genuine pork sausages. J. Ringshaw wishes to announce to the public that on and after November 1 he will handle daily-fed pork and genuine pork sausages (of our own make), with his usual delicatessen business. Nothing but the best of goods will be used. Give us a trial. J. Ringshaw, corner Tenth and Broad. Phone 1424.

BLUE LINER IN TODAY

Arrival of Ixion Looked for This Evening From Comox Bunkers

Early this morning the Blue Funnel liner Ixion, Captain Riepenhausen, will sail direct from Comox to Victoria to load a big shipment of canned salmon and 500 drums of whale oil, which will

form part of the 17,000-ton cargo she is taking from this Coast to Europe. The Ixion is expected to tie up at the Outer Docks this evening, and the loading operations will be commenced at an early hour on Monday. She will get away on Tuesday for Puget Sound ports, and will again touch here on her outward sailing, which is scheduled for November 28.

Christmas Excursions
To EUROPE

Personally conducted across the continent by

E. E. Blackwood, via Northern Pacific Railway

In connection with steamship sailing from Portland, Maine, and New York on December 13.

LOW RATES

Second Class Rail and Steamer—
Including upper Tourist berth \$114.15 and up
Including lower Tourist berth \$116.05 and up
Second Class Rail and Third Class on Steamer—
Including upper Tourist berth \$98.15 and up
Including lower Tourist berth \$100.05 and up



Through Tourist Sleepers from Seattle to Portland, Me., and to Sayre, N. Y., (only three hours from New York City).

Leave Victoria December 7, at 10 a. m., and connect with Northern Pacific train same day from Seattle. Trains run alongside steamer at Portland, Me. No hotel expenses; no transfer charges.

Inclusive rates, covering rail and steamship fares and sleeper berths. For full particulars, please call on, write or phone

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
General Agent Northern Pacific Railway and All Atlantic Steamship Lines,
1234 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
Phone 456
A. D. CHARLTON,
A.G.P.A., Northern Pacific Railway,
Portland, Ore.



GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

Christmas Excursions to England

Personally conducted to the Atlantic seaboard via

Grand Trunk Railway

From Chicago

TO NEW YORK, VIA NIAGARA FALLS
TO PORTLAND, ME., VIA MONTREAL

Portland is the nearest winter port for Canadian passengers. Trains run through to steamer dock. No transfer. No hotel expense. Baggage checked through IN BOND.

No U.S.A. head tax for Transatlantic passengers.

Through Sleepers and Through Fares

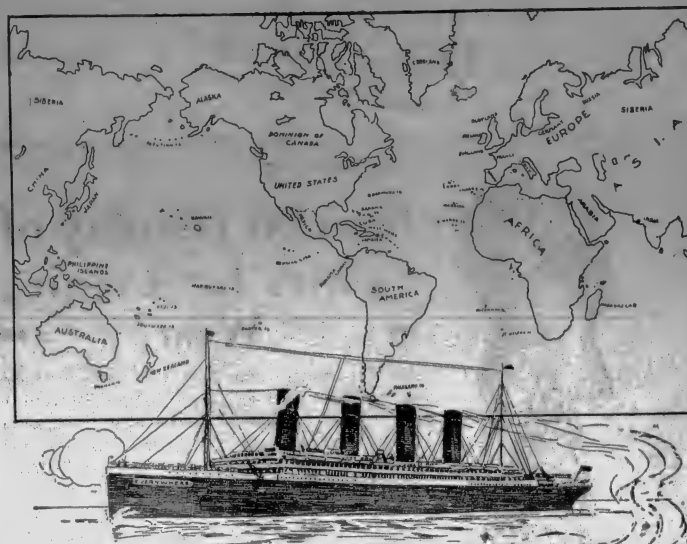
For the

Sailings of SS. "TEUTONIC" and SS. "AUSONIA," Dec. 13, from Portland, Me.

Sailings of SS. "OLYMPIC" and SS. "CARONIA," Dec. 13, from New York

Let us plan your trip. It is a pleasure to furnish you with itinerary and full particulars.

C. F. Earle, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. Telephone 1242
Office: Wharf St., near Post Office



"About Travel, consult Solly"



Second Annual

Christmas Excursion TO Great Britain

Organized and personally accompanied by

CLAUDE A. SOLLY

WILL LEAVE

Victoria, Sunday, Dec. 7, Next

Travelling by the Grand Trunk steamer to Seattle, where a solid, all-steel train will be in readiness to convey the party through to New York, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul, Grand Trunk and New York Central Railways WITHOUT CHANGE.

For this excursion special "ALL EXPENSE" Fares have been arranged, which will include

RAIL FARE

SLEEPING CAR FARE

OCEAN TICKET

COLLECTION OF LUGGAGE IN VICTORIA

DELIVERY OF LUGGAGE TO STEAMER IN NEW YORK

LUNCH ON GRAND TRUNK BOAT

BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AFTERNOON TEA AND DINNER each day while on trains across the continent.



CONVEYANCE FROM STATION TO HOTEL IN NEW YORK

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION, BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER IN NEW YORK

CONVEYANCE TO STEAMER

SPECIAL DRIVE AROUND NIAGARA FALLS AND GOAT ISLAND

AUTOMOBILE SIGHT-SEEING TOUR through the principal business and residential districts of New York.

Progressive Bridge and Five Hundred parties will be arranged each day, for which prizes will be provided. This excursion is run in connection with the following magnificent steamers:

WHITE STAR LINE "OLYMPIC" For Plymouth and Southampton
CUNARD LINE "CARONIA" For Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool
ANCHOR LINE "CAMERONIA" For Londonderry and Glasgow

Life-long experience in the railway and steamship business, combined with frequent travel over the route in question have enabled us to make our arrangements for this excursion complete in every detail. We guarantee every ordinary contingency, to furnish every safeguard for the passenger's comfort and safety. Every possible expense has been taken care of at an inclusive fare. VERY IMPORTANT! THE CURRENT RATES FOR THE RAIL AND STEAMSHIP TRAVEL ALONE. Correspondence invited. Full particulars will be gladly furnished on application.

PHONES

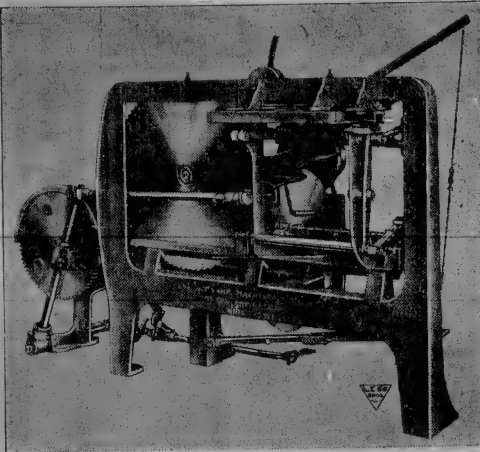
3811

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CLAUDE A. SOLLY

General Railway and Steamship Agent

THIS IS IT Schaake's Upright IRON FRAME Shingle Machine



Giving Better Results Every Day

MR. MANUFACTURER—

It will pay you to throw out your old-fashioned machines. Put in SCHAAKE'S LATEST SUCCESS. Investigate the merits of this machine. Every prospective buyer who has seen this machine has left us his order.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Heaps Engineering Co., Ltd.

SCHAAKE MACHINE WORKS
New Westminster, B. C.

How to Beat the Clothes Game

You've been reading these ads for some time, telling you how to save money on clothes. Come up to the Sample Suit House and see if there is really anything in it.

You'll find that WE WIN on style, fit, material, wearing qualities, and every point.

**You'll Save From
\$5.00 to \$15.00**

And you'll make your purchase with a strict money-back guarantee that allows no purchaser to be dissatisfied.

**You Can't Lose
That's All**

Tomorrow a \$ will buy more than ever before in Suits and Coats if you get to the right place with it.

Come here and take your pick from an exclusive assortment. These garments are not left over from the season the styles are new and fresh, as we are constantly receiving goods no two alike.

Buy Upstairs, where rents are low;
You save money by doing so.

The Ladies' Sample Suit House

1208 Government St. (Upstairs)

Opposite the Union Bank

Changes Among England's High Judiciary



SIR RUFUS ISAACS
Who Has Been Appointed Lord
Chief Justice in Succession to
Lord Alverstone, Resigned.



LORD ALVERSTONE, G. C. M. G.
The Retiring Lord Chief Justice
of England, Who Receives a Vis-
county of the United Kingdom.



MR. ALEXANDER URE
Who Succeeds Lord Alverstone as
Lord President of the Court of
Session. He Takes the Title of
Lord Strathclyde.

PREMIER TO ADDRESS MEETING WEDNESDAY

Sir Richard McBride to Be
Guest of Ward Four Con-
servative Association at the
Kinemacolor Theatre.

Sir Richard McBride has accepted an invitation to address his constituents on Wednesday evening of this week in the Kinemacolor Theatre, under the auspices of Ward Four Conservative Association. This will be the first public appearance of the Premier since his return from England and Eastern Canada, and it is expected that he will utilize the occasion to inform the citizens of certain matters he has interested himself in concerning the welfare of the Province.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the executive committee of the ward association to make the gathering as representative as possible, so that while Number Four will have the honor of providing the occasion Conservatives of other wards will enjoy the opportunity of joining with them in what promises to be an interesting meeting.

In addition to the Premier there will be other speakers, and already the Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, and Mr. G. H. Baird, M. P., and others, have been invited to take part in the programme. Mr. W. W. Blackmore, chairman of Ward Four, will preside.

Color and variety will be lent to the occasion by the rendition of a carefully arranged musical programme. Several well-known local artists have been invited to appear, and it is anticipated that this department will be as effective as the other.

The Kinemacolor Theatre is expected to

and itself admirably to the purposes of a public meeting, and the members of Ward Four are to be congratulated upon securing it for so promising an occasion.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Oak Bay Council—A meeting of the Oak Bay Council will be held tomorrow night at the Municipal Hall when the report of the Works Committee held on Monday last will be submitted for approval.

For the Park Zoo—Mr. Bert Robson, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Robson, of "Oakleigh," Esquimalt, has presented to the park at Beacon Hill, a fine young buck of the "black tail" variety, captured on the Kildalla River, while out on a hunting trip in the North.

Monthly Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies-Auxiliary of the St. Andrew's Society will be held tomorrow evening in the A. O. F. Hall. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance is to be brought up.

Cadet Shoot—The High School Cadets held a shoot at Clover Point range yesterday morning. The following were some of the best scores, out of a possible 25 at the 200-yard range: Cadet Bennett, 28; Major Yull, 28; Sergt. Hardwick, 28; Lieut. Harvey, 28; Cadet M. Scott, 28; Cadet Dawson, 25; Capt. Perry, 24; Cadet Watson, 24; Cadet Wootton, 23; Cadet Carver, 21; Sergt. Milloy, 21; Sergt. Savannah, 21; Cadet Lee, 21; Cadet Scott, 21; Cadet Gilbert, 20; Cadet Burns, 20; Cadet Forrester, 19.

Protection at Crossing—Bids for the construction of an interlocking control tower at the crossing of the company's way Company on Esquimalt Road, near Russell Station, will be received by the B. C. Electric Company up to noon tomorrow. The city some time ago made application to the Railway Commission for an order directing the installation of some safety device at this point. The installation of the tower will permit of the protection of the company's property in crossing the railway tracks and also provide for the safety of the public using the tramway.

Break in Flame Line—Through the washing away of part of the grade along which the flame line is run, a portion of the plant of the Vancouver Island Power Company, at Jordan River, has been out of operation for the past three days. The work of repair will be rushed to completion and the erection of a trestle at the point where the damage was done is underway. It is expected that the damage will be repaired in a few days. In the meantime the auxiliary plants at the Store Street station, and that at Brentwood Bay have been reconditioned and are now delivering power to their respective capacities. On account, however, of the greatly increased demand for power at this time of the year, the company has issued a request to some of the largest industrial plants to curtail their demands as much as possible in order that the domestic lighting and store consumption may not be cut down during the late afternoons and evenings.

CHAMPIONS LUCKY TO DEFEAT JAMES BAYS

Intermediate Rugby Matches Yesterday
Both Exceptionally Close—Students and University Draw

Two exceptionally close games were played in the intermediate City Rugby series yesterday. High School defeating the James Bays 5 to 3, and the Law Students and University closing with a draw score, 2 all.

Regarding the victory of the High School champions, it must be said that they were lucky. The James Bays boasted a strong line of forwards, and, chiefly owing to their dashing, forceful tactics, had the better of the play all through the first half. They were unable, however, to break through for a try, and the intermission came without a score having been registered. In the second period the play was more even, but it was hardly expected that the High School would win. The Bays scored first, a rush from a scrimmage carrying the ball over. The kick to convert was a failure, which, while not discreditable to the player chosen for the task, as the angle was difficult, gave the Scholars the chance to pull out ahead. Within two minutes from the finish, when success for the Bays seemed almost certain, a brilliant run from centre held by Wallace, gave the High School three points, and a pretty kick by McBride, added the two points needed to break the tie. Mr. McLean, of the Wanderers, refereed.

The score indicates how evenly contested was the Student-University game. There was, in fact, nothing in the day's play by which either side could claim a superiority. A penalty kick gave the University their three points, and a try was achieved by the Law Students. Mr. Willis refereed.

League Standing	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
High School	2	0	0	4
Students	1	0	1	2
University	0	1	1	0
J. B. A.	0	1	0	0
Wanderers	0	1	0	0

WESTS EASILY WIN FROM THISTLES

Now Ready to Meet Thistle Wards on
Equal Terms—Fine Work of
Cyril Baker

Defeating the Thistles, easily yesterday at the North-West Park, the Victoria West champions cleared the way to a meeting with the Wards next Saturday on even terms. The Wests compiled six goals to the Thistles' one.

The performance of the champions throughout was of a kind calculated to bolster up the hopes of their supporters who had begun to think that they were slipping. They outplayed the Thistles in every department, so completely that there was little doubt from the outset as to which team would win.

Besides victory for the green-shirted lads the game brought to view a new star in the local football firmament, in the person of Cyril Baker, who played the game of his lifetime, and was in no inconsiderable measure responsible for his side's overwhelming success. Baker has been a dependable player for a couple of seasons but his work was never of such a brilliant order as it was yesterday. His tricky footwork, splendid passing and deadly shooting accounted directly for two goals and indirectly for one or two others.

McMurray played goal for the Wests in the absence of the regular custodian, Robertson, and what work he had to do was well done.

With the Wards and the Wests well in front and running neck and neck in the race for the city championship, their game next Saturday promises some unusual thrills for the enthusiasts. Inasmuch as it will probably decide which will get the title there can be no doubt that it will be as keen an encounter as has ever been seen in the city.

Owing to the failure of the majority of the Rangers to turn out yesterday the James Bays were given the game scheduled to be played at Oak Bay by default.

The Sloane Star Mine at Sandon is shipping three thirty-ton cars of ore a month to the Trail smelter. The ore runs from 75 to 85 per cent lead, and from 120 to 150 ounces silver.

Operations will be resumed at the Lone Star Mine, Boundary, this month.

OSTRICH PLUMES

Real South African Ostrich Plumes Imported Direct from South African farm. On sale at about half price.

VICTORIA WEST DRY GOODS STORE, 310 EDWARDS STREET.

LINENS AND SILKS

Arrive from Europe in large assortment of Chinese and Japanese silk goods of every description. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices reasonable.

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THE NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL
"Not the Least Bit the Best"
One Dollar Upward
Meeting place for Victoria people. Operated by The New Southern Hotel Co. under the management of J. R. Adler. "An Old British Columbia."

Sixth and B Streets

A Horse and Buggy Given Away

To the purchaser of a 4-room house and nearly half an acre of land—no rock—close to the B. C. Electric Railway station, within four miles of the City Hall. Good stable, well-built garage, cart shed and chicken house; 200 chickens and three cows, one cow valued at \$200. City water. The cheapest buy on our books. Terms arranged. Price only \$2,575, as a going concern.

\$500 CASH

Balance arranged to suit, buys a splendid new 7-room bungalow, 4 bedrooms, beamed and paneled; piped for furnace; built-in window seat, medicine cupboard and dressers, electric fixtures and blinds. Lot 48x153, with 15 ft. lane at rear. Gasoline plant installed in basement, pumping water from well, at a cost of 15 cents per month, as owners preferred water from well to the city water. Close to car. This is a splendid buy, and we can thoroughly recommend this house to anyone. The price is considerably below market value, at \$4,000.

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No string drops—handsome fixtures that will set off the most artistically finished rooms. Three-light electroliners, in brass, for dining-room and living-room; brass fixtures to match for hall, two bedrooms, porch, etc. Nicked fittings for kitchen, pantry, bathroom, etc. Fittings for back porch. In all, fittings or fixtures for 11 points all supplied, installed, with shades complete, for only \$25.00.

This is an exceptional offer. Don't delay ordering if you want to take advantage of it

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The mystic charm of India, the land of luxury and ease, is as ever present as the Call of the Desert, so forcefully brought out in that wonderful book, "The Garden of Allah."

A Ramble Through Our Store

—with masterpieces of Indian art on every side, the footfall silenced by magnificent rugs, the walls concealed by them, and an expert at hand to give you their history and explain their nature, brings back to you as nothing else can, the charm, and

Revives Old Memories of India

Bring your friends with you. You are welcome at all times. Our control of one set of looms in Jaipur enables you to get special Rugs to order of any size, any quality, any color, at prices at least 25 per cent lower than anywhere else in Canada, and we always have a few choice pieces in stock.

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COLLECTING DATA ON SWIMMING BATHS

Strong Civic Committees Now
Going Into Question of New
Project for Victoria With
Utmost Thoroughness.

The preliminary committee who have for the past two months been clearing the ground for the movement in favor of a municipal swimming bath have now handed over matters to the following committee, which it has been their endeavor to make as representative as possible of all classes of citizens:

Mr. William Blakemore, Victoria Stock Exchange; Mr. P. R. Poirer, Royal Life Saving Society; Aldermen Gleason, Dilworth, Cuthbert and MacNeill; Mr. E. B. Paul, Inspector of Municipal Schools; School Trustees Mrs. Jenkins, Dr. D. Donald, Dr. G. A. R. Hah, Captain D. McIntosh and Mr. H. Hayward; Mr. H. G. Dalby, Real Estate Exchange; Mr. Frank Perrott, Trades and Labor Council; Mr. W. Chown, Retail Employers' Association; Mr. C. E. Hopper, Canadian Amateur Association; Mr. W. D. Muir, Victoria Amateur Swimming Club; Miss Bradshaw, Y. W. C. A.; Miss W. Bromley-Jubb, W. C. T. U.; Mrs. J. G. Hay and Mrs. Pringle, Local Council of Women; Mrs. Hessel, Daughters of the Empire; Mr. E. W. Whittington, Y. M. C. A.; Mr. Boggs, J. B. B. A.; Mr. G. Nicholson, Camosun Club; Mr. Thomas Watson, Sons of England (Lodge Alexandra); Mr. D. M. Macpherson, St. Andrews and Caledonian Society; Mr. A. C. Sutton, Sons of England (Pride of Ireland and Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1610); Captain Neutours, R. N. R.; Messrs. D. R. Kerr, Stephen Jones, Ian St. Clair, L. F. Leo, W. J. Kear, F. Napier Denison, Captain Stanley Fraser (Royal Arcanum), Mr. William Mead.

Mass of Information
To this committee has also been handed a mass of information in regard to many swimming baths in other countries, together with plans which may be of use to them in making a final selection. Mr. Mead, the secretary of the committee, stated yesterday that the ideal bath has yet to be designed, but that, by eliminating features found undesirable in existing buildings of this nature, it is hoped to provide for Victoria one which, for a time at any rate, will be the most perfect in the world. Special stress is laid by designers now on well lighted baths with dressing rooms, not along the bath itself as in

older buildings, but in passages under the seats, from which access is gained to the bath by passages to which the shower baths are nearest. This arrangement obviates the possibility of anyone walking on to the platform round the bath itself in boots, as the bather will not be permitted access to this until ready to enter the water. In all baths the accumulation of a scum on the surface of the water has always been a difficulty but this is to a large extent now overcome by a lip which runs round the wall just above water level and into which the scum is driven by a spraying machine playing upon the surface of the water.

Seating the Spectators

The old idea of seating the spectators in a gallery over the bath is now to those of sense rising up at such an angle from the floor as to permit an unobstructed view of the water almost up to the edge, and if more space is needed a balcony can be added behind and above these again. More seats can be placed at the shallow end leaving the deep and clear for diving boards, slides and so on.

A ladder is now preferred to the stone steps at the corners, as swimmers when on their backs run the danger of striking their heads against the corners of the latter.

Such, Mr. Mead remarked, are a few of the lessons which have been learned from the mistakes of the past by which the present committee hope to profit in the designing of the Victoria bath. He added that it is the earnest desire of the committee to enlist the co-operation of every citizen in procuring the bath and that they are ready to fall in with any larger scheme which may be put forward, only reserving themselves the right to confine their own efforts to the provision of a swimming bath at the earliest possible moment.

Human Purposes

Mr. H. P. Poirer, who represents the Royal Life Saving Society on the committee, desired to lay stress on the value of the bath for humane purposes, the facilities it would afford for the teaching of swimming both to children and also to the sailors and employes on the boats that touch at the port. It may be for a few hours only, and which carry passengers who would be glad of the opportunity of a swim if it could be had in the time. He also laid stress on the value of swimming in developing the bodies of the young without danger of a strain. He had known, he said, many and many a case where pronounced increase in chest development and better health generally had been observable after a short course of swimming lessons. If it were found possible he should be an advocate of salt water which both rendered it easier for the beginner to gain confidence in the water and also had a beneficial effect on those liable to rheumatism and kindred ailments.

IMMEDIATE START ON BIG SEWER SCHEME

Work Will Be Commenced at
Once on Construction of
Tunnel Outlet for Northwest
Drainage System.

Work on the construction of the tunnel for the northwest sewer system will commence within the next few days. Yesterday City Engineer Rust went over the route of the tunnel, which will run from a point on the Victoria West side of the Inner Harbor near Versa Terrace in a southerly and southwesterly direction to the outfall at Macaulay Point. The work will be commenced at the northern end, and while at first but a comparatively limited number of men will be employed, the number will be substantially added to as the plant is placed into position and the tunnel work proceeds.

The necessary plant for the work is on hand, the last of it being delivered to the city a short time ago, and there is nothing in the way now to prevent the progress of the work. Some minor changes have been made in the plans of the system, in one instance a change was made which permitted of a saving of about \$3,000. The right-of-way for the tunnel has not yet been finally secured in its entirety.

The route through the property of the Hudson's Bay Company in Esquimalt has been promised, and the terms of the arrangement are now before the directors in the Old Country; but so far no final answer has been received. The city, however, has no doubt but that this matter will be satisfactorily arranged, and no delay in the work will be experienced.

E. & M. Improvements—It is expected that the steel bridge which has been in course of construction over the Little Qualicum River will be completed this week. This is on the Courtenay extension of the line and, when finished, the laying of steel will be proceeded with as far as Big Qualicum. While this work is underway the bridge gang will be transferred to Cowichan Lake to erect a steel bridge for which the foundations have been finished. This done the outfit will be removed again to Big Qualicum, which project will be carried forward as rapidly as circumstances permit. It is believed that the East Coast extension will be opened for passenger traffic by July 1 of next year.

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Lots will be sold at one-hundredth part of their actual value at the Auction Sale of Fort Fraser Original Townsite, at Dominion Hall, Vancouver, November 19; Calgary, November 26; and Edmonton, December 2. For full particulars apply to

**J. J. MILLER, Auctioneer, 418 Abbott St., Vancouver, or
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FROM THE TILLAGE
OF THY FIELDS
O FORT FRASER!
AND THE RICHNESS
OF THY SOIL COMETH
BOUNTIFUL AND
WEALTH AND
INDEPENDENCE

COMING EVENTS

Macabees—Victoria Hive No. 1 Ladies of the Macabees, will hold their regular meeting on Thursday evening, when Mrs. Gordon Grant will speak.

Arranging Sale—The Guild of St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, are preparing for a sale of work to be held on Wednesday, December 2.

Senior Meeting—The Olympic Branch of the W. C. T. U. will hold a senior meeting at the home of Mrs. Ostrander, 273 Linden Avenue, on Wednesday, November 12, at 3 p. m.

Dancing Club—The Victoria Dancing Club will hold its first dance on Wednesday next at the Victoria Club, Campbell Building, dancing to commence at 8:30, carriages at 1 a. m.

Local Council of Women—The regular meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Y. W. C. A. A large attendance is asked for.

Sale of Work—The Chapel Church Cathedral branch of the Junior Women's Auxiliary will hold their annual sale of work and entertainment on Tuesday, December 3, in the Cathedral school-room.

Men's Brotherhood—The Metropolitan Men's Brotherhood, Metropolitan Church, meeting today will be addressed by G. Carter, Esq. Subject: "Men of Today." Mesdames Knight and Tiekner will render a duet.

Seamen's Institute—The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the Seamen's Institute will be held in the drawing-room of the Empress Hotel on Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Annual Dance—The McGill University students have changed the date of their annual dance to November 12, when the affair will take place, as previously arranged, at the Alexandra Club. It is anticipated that it will be a greater success than in previous years.

"The Gondoliers"—Mr. Hamilton Earle will conduct a full rehearsal of the Victoria Amateur Operatic Society in "The Gondoliers" on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 8 p. m., in the Arion Club's hall, at the corner of Government and Broughton Street.

Young People's Union—Tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Young People's Union of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Mr. W. Marchant will speak on "What Should Be the Attitude of the Churches Towards the Nainaii Strikers?"

Cymrodorion Society—A meeting of the Victoria Cymrodorion Society will be held on Thursday evening next. An excellent musical programme has been prepared. The Committee are planning to hold a large Bistedford on New Year's Day.

Annual Ball—The Victoria College Athletic Club will give its annual ball in the Alexandra Club on November 12. The following ladies have kindly consented to act as chaperones: Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, Mrs. Alexander Robinson, Mrs. George Jay, Mrs. S. J. Willis and Mrs. W. H. Wood.

St. John's Senior Guild—The ladies of St. John's Senior Guild will hold their annual sale of work on Tuesday afternoon and evening, November 25. A nice assortment of plain and fancy needlework will be offered to their patrons, and light refreshments will be served and all visitors most welcome.

Association Meeting—The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association will be held on Tuesday in the St. Barnabas school-room, corner of Cook Street and Caladonia Avenue. The management committee announce they have a good programme arranged, and the ladies are going to provide the refreshments.

Eastern Star—At the next meeting of Queen City Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, which will be held in the K. of E. Hall, North Park Street, on Wednesday evening next, a number of important matters will be brought before the Chapter, and a record attendance is expected. Degrees of the Order will be conferred on several candidates.

Sale of Work—The Ladies Aid of the James Bay Methodist Church will hold their sale of work on the afternoon and evening of November 13. As the proceeds will be mostly for the building fund, the ladies have put forth their best efforts to have it a success. A splendid assortment of useful and fancy articles will be on sale; also a table of home-made cakes and candy. Refreshments will be served.

Bible Class Banquet—The Adult Bible Class of First Presbyterian Church are having their first banquet of the season on Wednesday evening, and are looking forward to an interesting time. The good word is "Inspiration by Religion." Following the appeal made by Rev. J. G. Inkster last Sunday evening to the young people of the church, a branch of the Christian Endeavor was formed, and will be thoroughly organized Sunday evening.

French Anarchist Editor

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Loriot, one time editor of "L'Anarchiste," whose name was continually cropping up during the trial of the motor bandits, has been arrested on a charge of issuing counterfeit postage stamps. For a month past bookdealers had been receiving large orders in payment of which postage stamps were enclosed. These stamps they would subsequently discover to be counterfeit. The orders came from Loriot, editor of "L'Idée Libre," Rue Commaire, Paris. At the same time it had been noticed by the postal officials that a large number of letters posted during the last month in Paris bore counterfeit stamps. Loriot was arrested at Busbonne, near Angoulême, where he was here today with a civic delegation, told how Toronto is seeking to combat an important form in the high cost of living. A municipal auditor now being built at a cost of some \$60,000 will be completed next May, and then every retail butcher in the city will have the same opportunity of keeping his own meat, as the large private companies. They will have cold storage facilities also, and all at a reasonable charge. The small business making use of the municipal abattoirs will get the benefit of competition, that Mayor Becken says, the city will be the most business built.

Next Musical Club Attraction



EMILIO DE GORGORZA

AMUSEMENTS

Gorgorza Coming—Announcement that Emilio de Gorgorza, that finished artist, who has swept audiences to their feet all the way along on his tour from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, is to appear in this city Wednesday, November 13, under the management of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Club, marks a bright spot on the Winter's musical calendar. It has been two years since the brilliant baritone was heard on this Coast, his last visit having been on that memorable tour with his bride, Madame Emma Eames, in 1911-12. Madame Eames will accompany him this season, but she will not appear in concert.

Amateurs to Play—At the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 13, 14 and 15, with special Saturday matinee, the Victoria Amateur Dramatic Society will produce the new and original musical skit entitled "Everykid," adapted from the well-known morality play, "Everywoman," by Messrs. Horday and Hinks. It is brimful of witty lines, topical songs and all the latest dances. The cast has been well chosen, and will be supported by a full chorus. Mail orders are now being received at the Victoria Theatre for all performances. A special feature is the "All-Kids" matinee on Saturday, at which all seats are reserved.

Princess Theatre—"Officer 666," well-known as one of the most successful of late-day comedies, will be the attraction the coming week, being the first time that this popular play has ever been presented outside of a high-priced theatre. The different characters are especially suited to the Williams Players. Mr. Mitchell will have the part of Travers, who represents the counterfeit policeman. The high-toned burglar, Wilson, falls to Mr. Sullivan, and the genuine policeman, whose troubles are many, gives Mr. Belasco a good chance. Properties and stage settings will be as usual with this company, absolutely correct—the noted blue-boy picture being one which has already appeared with a high-priced production.

"Within the Law"—Tomorrow and Tuesday the Victoria Theatre comes forward with one of the most impressive offerings of the season, the attraction being Margaret Illington in Bayard Vellier's gripping new human interest play of modern American life, "Within the Law," which is the dramatic sensation of the year, both in New York and London. "Within the Law" tells in simple, sincere fashion a wonderfully realistic story of a good girl's struggle in the underworld, that moves the least impressionable in spite of themselves, and its unswerving appeal is calculated to enthrall even the traditional graven image. The cast supporting Miss Illington in "Within the Law" is one of the most carefully selected and evenly balanced acting organizations gathered in many seasons, and the elaborate scenic production is in keeping with the standard of artistic excellence attained by the New York and London productions of this phenomenally successful drama.

Wedding Guests Poisoned

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Cholet, in the department of Maine et Loir, states that forty guests at a wedding party were poisoned after eating a dish that had been prepared with cream. Several deaths have already taken place, and it is thought the death toll will ultimately number ten. Poul play is suspected and the police have begun an investigation.

Will Cheaper Meat

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—Mayor Hocken, of Toronto, who was here today with a civic delegation, told how Toronto is seeking to combat an important form in the high cost of living. A municipal auditor now being built at a cost of some \$60,000 will be completed next May, and then every retail butcher in the city will have the same opportunity of keeping his own meat, as the large private companies. They will have cold storage facilities also, and all at a reasonable charge. The small business making use of the municipal abattoirs will get the benefit of competition, that Mayor Becken says, the city will be the most business built.

WHERE BRIDEGROOMS WEEP

Popular Custom That Prevails Among Christianized Natives of Mulgrave Island

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 8.—Mrs. C. H. Walker, who has returned here from a trip round the Torres Straits archipelago, found it was the correct thing for bridegrooms among the Christianized natives of Badu, Mulgrave Island, to weep at the altar.

"An indispensable condition for a wedding," Mr. Walker states, "is that the bridegroom must cry when the knot is tied. The tears flow copiously—quite a shower of them."

"It is extraordinary how the natives can produce tears, but when they are wanted. The bride does not weep. She is full of mirth. It is her way. 'Everybody grips her by the hand, and says nice things, while her tear-stained partner stands apart, a picture of abject misery.' The natives of Badu, who earn their living by fishing for pearls, though nominally Christian, are still immersed in superstition. Mr. Walker found them burying with their dead large quantities of food and drink, so that the spirits shall not be hungry in the next world."



A Service of Cut Glass

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Cut glass bearing the Gundy-Clapperon Clover Leaf trade mark serves a real purpose in the home.

The following suggestions may assist you in building up a service of cut glass:

Berry Set Fruit Bowls
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Liquor Sets Sals
Bon-bons Peppers

Further suggestions are given in "Cut Glass in the Home."

Write for it.

Gundy-Clapperon

TORONTO ONTARIO

A Whale of a Sale

The second week of A Whale of a Sale will mean even bigger business, just as Saturday's sales eclipsed those of the previous Saturday. The quality of the merchandise we are offering and the genuineness of the reductions has brought home to the people that the sale values are such as have never been offered before. Confidence has increased sales. The exceptionally busy week has reduced our stock of Boys' Wear by half. Monday marks the beginning of even greater values, because we must clean out the entire stock of Boys' Clothing in the shortest possible time.

NOTE THE HARPOONED PRICES FOR MONDAY

Monday Will Be Blue Serge Suit Day in the Boys' Department

75 Fine Clay Worsted Serges and Rough Irish Serges, guaranteed fast colors, made in the Norfolk style, or three-button double-breasted, with full size bloomer knickers, all this season's goods. Regular \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00—every one to be cleared at "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

\$6.00

A proper Suit for Sundays—see them in the window today.

40 Children's Buster Brown and Sailor Suits, in blue serges and corduroys, worth \$6.75 to \$7.50. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

\$4.50

Boys' Harris Tweed Knickers, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

\$1.25

"Good-Night" Pajamas, in Japanese patterns, regular prices up to \$2.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

95c

Boys' and Children's Jersey Sweaters, all colors and sizes, regular up to \$1.50. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

75c

Any Boys' Felt or Corduroy Hat, telescope style. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

75c

Any Children's Felt or Brush Hat, in red, brown or slate, regular values to \$1.50. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

50c

Bigger Values Will Mean Larger Sales in the Men's Department

50 Men's Suits, tweeds and blue Cheviots, Stein-Bloch and "Proper Clothes" makes, beautifully tailored in the latest style. Regular \$30.00 values to be cleared Monday at "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

50 Young Men's Suits, tweeds in Fall patterns; coat with medium lapels, six-button vest, trousers cut medium or regular, with turn-up cuffs. Regular \$18.00 and \$20.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

35 Tweed Overcoats, smartly cut, browns and greys; sizes 33 in. to 44 in., two-way collars. Regular \$15.00 and \$16.50. "A Whale of a Sale" Price.

A Whale of a Sale Prices on Ladies' Fine Furs

You have the name of the makers—the Sellers-Gough Fur Company, as a guarantee that the furs are the finest you can buy. Their beautiful finish, the quality of the trimmings are self-evident. Come in and see them. Note the values.

NOTE THE PRICES

Mink Marmot Stole and Muff, regular price per set, \$40.00— "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Russian Pitch Muff and Stole, regular price each, \$35.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Persian Lamb Muff and Stole, regular price each, \$50.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Mink Ties, regular price, \$25.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Mink Scarfs, regular price, \$35.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Mink Stoles, regular price, \$100.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Mink Muffs, regular price, \$50.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Mink Muffs, regular price, \$75.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Mink Muffs, regular price, \$100.00. "A Whale of a Sale" Price—

Fox, Thibet, Ermine and all other Furs, "A Whale of a Sale" Price of 20 per cent off regular prices.



"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Rgd.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

1017-1019 Government Street, South of Fort

FOR RENT

Ground Floor Office in the B. C. Permanent Loan Building

Corner of Johnson and Douglas Streets

This office has a frontage on Douglas Street, is perfectly lighted, every modern convenience is afforded, and the fittings are of the very highest standard. A number of up-stair offices are still available and full information as to rentals, etc., may be obtained until November 30, at the Company's office.

1210 Government Street

Phone 104

OUTLINE OBJECTS OF WORLD-WIDE UNION

International Athletic Federation—Standard of Amateur Defined by Governing Body.

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was represented at the inaugural meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation held in Berlin recently by Mr. S. G. Moss (proxy) assistant secretary of the A.A.U. of England. Copies of the minutes of this important meet have just been received by the A.A.U. of C. In all sixteen countries were represented by a total of 27 delegates.

The objects of the Federation are:

- To compile and subscribe to the rules and regulations of the Federation governing international competition in amateur field and track athletics.
- To pass upon and register world's amateur records in field and track athletics.
- To establish a definition of the term amateur applicable to international competition in field and track athletics.

A proposal that the Federation govern professional as well as amateur sports was withdrawn.

Amateur Definition.

The congress drafted the following amateur definition, which will be submitted for final discussion and adoption at the next meeting of the Federation to be held in Paris in 1914.

- An amateur is one who competes only for the love of sport.
- Competing for money or any other pecuniary reward in any sport makes the competitor a professional in all sports.

- In track and field athletic sports one who knowingly competes with or against a professional, thereby becomes a professional.

- In the event of an amateur competing with, or against, a professional in sports other than track and field athletics, not for money and other pecuniary reward, then the member of the Federation to which the athlete belongs shall be the judge of such competitor's status according to its own rules, and its certificate as to the competitor's status shall be accepted by all other members of the Federation.

- One who teaches, trains, or coaches in any sport for money or other pecuniary consideration is a professional except, however, that so far as competition in his own country, and there only, is concerned, an employee or representative of the State or school or other educational institution, who teaches, trains, or coaches as an incident to his main vocation or employment, may, or may not, be a professional, as the members of the Federation of the country of such a person shall decide.

ANNUAL N. H. A. MEETING

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The annual meeting of the National Hockey Association was a quiet affair, the biggest sensation being that the Ontario, formerly the Tecumseh, had bought Cliff Benedict, Fred Lake and Alf Deslauriers of Ottawa. The Ontario was very anxious to secure Benedict. The association formally ratified the agreement between the Ontario and the N. H. A., which will stand for a year at least. The first games will take place in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto on December 27.

At the evening session of the N.H.A. meeting, the questions of a permanent board of referees, changes in the playing rules dealing with the return of the old system of ruling players off instead of fining them, and a new agreement with the Maritime association were discussed together with the schedule. All these questions were laid aside to be definitely settled at the next meeting of the association, to be held in Toronto at an early date.

President Emmett Quinn was re-elected for another year.

George Kennedy announces that Newry Lalonde had received a letter from the Ontario asking him to report at once in the West, and that there was little doubt but that this star would be seen again on the Coast during the coming season.

Those attending the meeting were: Kennedy, Canadensis; Litchheim and Boone, Wanderers; Quinn, Quebec; Lesueur and Rosenthal, Ottawa; Marshall, Toronto; and Wall and Jimmy Murphy for the new Ontario team. The meeting was devoid of any sensations.

This month ten more men will be added to the force at the Jewel Mine in the Boundary. The mine is to be further developed by the sinking of a shaft.

Rugby Player Back



G. E. CARSTAIRS
One of Victoria's Most Dependable Forwards, Who Is in the Line-Up for Next Saturday's Match at Vancouver. Carstairs is Expected in Victoria Today. Last Year He Was With the Wanderers, and Was Also One of the Representatives.

ANNOUNCE FIFTEEN TO REPRESENT CITY

Selection Committee of Victoria Rugby Team Decides Upon Players to Oppose Vancouver Saturday.

After scrutinizing the play in yesterday's trial match, the selection committee of the Victoria Rugby Union met and decided upon the team to represent Victoria in the McKeehan Cup match at Vancouver next Saturday. The team comprises eight of last year's players, and appears to be at least as strong as the aggregation which bore Victoria's colors to victory in the last two Provincial matches in the 1912-13 season.

The selection of Carstairs as one of the forwards will no doubt occasion some surprise, not because he is not worthy of a place, but because it was not generally known that he was available. Carstairs left for the Old Country in the middle of last season and returned some months later, since when he has been with a surveying party in the Upper Country. He will be back in town today, it is expected, and every effort will be made to have him in the best of shape for next Saturday's game. The new men on this season's team are H. A. Spencer, full-back; Earl Gillespie, and F. Hill, three-quarters; Patterson and McCallum, forwards.

The players whose names are appended are requested to be at Oak Bay grounds this morning at 11 o'clock, for practice. The team: Full-back, H. A. Spencer; three-quarters, Carstairs, Hill, Gillespie, F. Hill and D. M. Grant; halves, G. C. Grant and J. Shires; forwards, H. Watkins, captain, G. Heinke, R. Gillespie, W. J. Baum, J. B. Acland, W. F. Patterson, G. Carstairs, R. McCallum; reserves, Bennett, wing three-quarter; Hendra, centre three-quarter; B. Scott, R. Meredith, J. Gray, R. M. Clark, forwards.

It will please the followers of Rugby to see that Heinke, Hill and Martin are all recovered from the injuries received in recent games, or, at least, will be in time to play next Saturday, unless something unforeseen should happen.

The "A" team defeated the "B" team quite easily in the trial match at Oak Bay yesterday, the score being 23 to 8. Some fast three-quarter work on the part of D. M. Grant, Bennett and Hill, in particular, proved altogether too much for the fifteen headed by Watkins. The latter fielded a good forward line and were strong in the scrums and loose, but had no back field combination worth mentioning. A number of splendid kicks were made by both sides, D. M. Grant and Ronald Gillespie being the outstanding performers in this respect.

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GOLFER TELLS WHAT STICKS ARE NEEDED

Francis Ouimet Says Every Player Should Have Six Clubs in Bag—Some Others Often Are Useful.

Regarding what sticks are needed in golf Francis Ouimet, the American open champion, says: "A set of golf sticks may be made of anywhere from six to about ten clubs. The first of these would be of course, the driver. This club should be about 42 inches long and ought to weigh between 13 to 13.2 ounces. A slight whip near the head of the club will give a little more distance, but, of course, the club must not be too heavy.

"The brassie, of course, ought to be exactly the same so far as length or weight is concerned. "The shaft must be stiffer, because a certain amount of strain comes on the shaft in playing from bad lies, etc., and the firm shaft will also make it much easier to control the shot. The face of the brassie should be lofted slightly.

"The cleek is the next club to follow the brassie. This club has a very short face and the loft is very little. It gives a low shot with a great deal of run. For long shots to the green this club is very necessary.

"The mid-iron is very important. "The mid-iron weighs between 14-15 and 16 ounces and the shaft is about 38 inches. A mid-iron is made to play a fairly high shot of about 140 or 160 yards. This club is the best all-round club in a set.

"The mashie has a shaft of between 36 and 37-1/2 inches and weighs about the same as the mid-iron. It is used for playing a high shot or pitch to the green, causing the ball to stop after it hits.

"The putter, which makes the sixth club, should be selected as to feeling and balance. There are a number of different styles of the putter, and all are good.

"The 'Sammy' is another club which everyone should have. This is nothing more or less than a cleek, well lofted and made extra heavy in the back of the head. The distance obtained from this club is not as great as with a cleek, but it picks the ball up a little quicker.

"Jigger Is Useful
"A jigger is another useful club, and should be used by a player who is not so good. It is difficult to handle the mid-iron and mashie. Jerry Travers is a great exponent of this club.

"A mashie-niblick is a club which should be used by those who find it difficult to put a back spin on the ball with the mashie.

"I always carry both a mashie-niblick and a very large-headed niblick in my bag. The big niblick often saves a stroke when one is in trouble.

"An extra putter is well to have on hand—not necessarily the one you might already have. Oftentimes you lose the touch of the put with your favorite putter, and a change will, no doubt, do a great deal of good.

"A short brassie, or spoon, as it is called, sometimes well lofted, proves of immense value.

"I use all of these clubs and possibly, with the exception of the extra putter, I manage to use all of them in a round of eighteen holes."

HUNT CLUB FORMALLY OPENS THEIR SEASON

Enjoyable Run Behind Hounds Carried Out Yesterday—Prospects in Sport Brightened

The Victoria Hunt Club formally opened their season yesterday afternoon meeting at the Exhibition grounds. Among those who were present were noticed Capt. Clarke (field master), Mrs. Cox, Miss Denny, Miss O. Irving, Miss Terry, Messrs. A. B. Irving, Terry, Henderson, H. A. Bromley, Capt. E. W. Jones, Dr. Richards, Messrs. Wilkes, Colin Morla, Master Henderson and others. Mr. Ross brought his American foxhounds for which a deal was laid. Dr. Richards and Henderson acting as hares. These two picked out a very good line of country with plenty of jumps, and thereby gave the hounds a very fair trial.

Hounds were laid on to the drag near Mr. Henderson's house, carrying the scent in a diagonal direction across Dean Heights, passed Mr. Haydon's house, across the Mount Talmie Road to the old slaughter house, and swinging across the Lane-down Road towards the back of the University School. This was a glorious bit of rallying, and the hounds worked well on a cold scent, carrying a very good head. The trail then led through the scrub at the back of Mount Talmie to Cedar Hill and Jordan Head cross roads.

During this stretch of the run some very pretty hound work was seen, it being fairly evident that the hares had mistaken their intended line once or twice, which necessitated one or two doublings, but the hounds stuck to the line well. From here some fast work was done with diversions given through the fields until the Cadboro Bay Road was reached. The hounds worked very well along the road, and the nearer they got to their hares, the better they went, carrying the line beautifully through some fields the north side of the Cadboro Bay Road and then back again to the Talmie. Here the scent seemed breath high, the hares only being a few minutes ahead. The hounds raced through the Talmie, giving the field a splendid gallop over as good a country as anyone could desire, running into their hares on the flats at Olympia Avenue.

Taking everything into consideration, the run was a great success and heartily enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be out. As soon as the hounds got a little more accustomed to drag hunting, some runs ought to take place as good as any of the most fastidious followers of this kind of sport could desire, there being country of the best kind still fortunately available on the outskirts of the city.

Mr. Ross was very heartily complimented on the showing made by his hounds, their work being very pretty of watch.

FOGGER AND LAWSON WIN SIX DAY CYCLE RACE

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—Joseph Fogger, of Brooklyn, and Ivor Lawson, of Salt Lake City, won the six day bicycle race tonight. Five teams had been tied for six days, during which they covered 1,338 miles and nine laps. Reginald McVie, of Australia, and Eddie Root, of Boston, finished second; Percy Lawrence, of San Francisco and Jake Magin, of Newark, third; Elmer Collins, of Lynn, and Fred Hill, of Boston, fourth and Frank Cavanagh, of New York, fifth and James Moran, of Chelsea, fifth.

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STANFORD DEFEATS CALIFORNIA TEAM

Old Rivals Meet in Furlous Struggle on Cardinal Grounds—Score Shows the Relative Merits of Teams.

STANFORD FIELD, Cal., Nov. 8.—Stanford defeated the University of California today 13-8, but it was a furious fight throughout the twenty-third annual football game between the two big universities. The veteran California team relied upon by the Blue and Gold were outplayed for a large part of the game by their Cardinal rivals, the majority of whom were playing their first intercollegiate game.

In the last twenty minutes California made a desperate rally, and only the work of Carroll, Stanford's centre three-quarter and the veteran of many Australian Rugby games, saved Stanford from the possibility of a tie or even an eleventh hour defeat. The whole California team were fighting furiously to cross the Stanford line when the game ended.

"The score shows the relative merits of the teams," said Redwood William W. Hill, who came all the way from Australia at the request of the two universities to supervise this contest. "It was a grand game," he added.

The play throughout the entire game was hard and fast. It was largely a struggle among the forwards, and there were few spectacular passing rallies, fumbling and over-eagerness marred the work of the back field men on both sides.

Captain Pearl, of California, and Stalmer, the light-weight full-back of the Blue and Gold, played wonderful games for the losing side. Pearl's long kicks to touch saved his side again and again from disaster, and a forty-five yard goal from placement from an almost impossible angle, gave his credit for three of California's eight points. Pearl also added two points to the score when he converted a try registered by Lockhart, a substitute put in by California in the second half.

Stanford showed superiority over the Blue and Gold soon after the game began.

The Cardinal pack carried the play into California territory during most of the first half. Stanford's first score was made by Lachmann, who dodged through a scattered field for thirty yards for a try. All of Stanford's scores were made on the individual ability of the men who carried the ball.

Full-back Andrews, of Stanford, was of great strength to his team, and Australia's long punts, many of which came on penalty plays, had an uneasy knock of finding touch for the maximum gain.

Over 20,000 persons saw the game. Many of the players suffered slight injuries, but none were seriously hurt.

Intermediate Rugby Practices
Players J. B. A. Intermediate Rugby players will hold a practice at the club at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening. The following players are requested to be on hand: Loeze, S. Martin, Benson, G. M. Irwin, C. Catterall, Lees, Gordon, Myers, McHardy, C. Knox, Travis, Wilson, Tait, Rayner, Falconer, Roberts, Newmarsh, Chungnes, Hiscrocks, Heald, Whyte, Buckman, Diespecker, Beasley, Carroll, Bendroit, Willis, Carroll, K. Dixon.

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC FREIGHT AND PASSENGER DIVISION

SMITHERS

OFFICIAL G.T.P. TOWN

Prosperity Follows in the Wake of New Railways

Nowhere is this so true as in the Canadian West. Big cities today are nothing but outposts of civilization before the railway came. The beginning of their growth dates back to the coming of the railway.

The Canadian West is the last West to be developed. It is the last stand of the settler.

In all Canada's West, British Columbia possesses more natural wealth and variety of resources than any other Province. It is the only Province on the Pacific. It has millions of acres of agricultural land, equable climate, inestimable mineral deposits, 300 billion feet of merchantable timber, vast fisheries, inexhaustible water power, and an unequalled position as a trade mart of the world.

Up to now, British Columbia, with all its wealth, has had only one railway, the Canadian Pacific, and that only in the extreme Southern end of the Province.

It is for that reason that fully three-quarters of British Columbia's population is within one hundred miles of this one railway line.

Yet, with this one railway, British Columbia has increased its population by 120% in ten years, and last year produced over \$300 for every man, woman and child within her boundaries.

Only now is British Columbia, as a whole, coming into its own. The vast, rich territory of Central British Columbia is being opened to development and settlement by the Grand Trunk Pacific, a transcontinental line that stretches from Halifax, on the Atlantic, to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will spend \$300,000 at Smithers

Over \$300,000 will be spent by the Grand Trunk Pacific at Smithers for terminal improvements and division facilities. Over 200 men will be employed there by the railway company.

A large amount of money has already been expended in improvements in Smithers, such as clearing the site, grading of streets, building of sidewalks, drainage system.

Smithers—hardly three months old—is a thriving, permanent community today. It has over 450 people, a bank, two newspapers, a sawmill, stores, business houses and homes. Seventy-five new permanent buildings are under construction. Every train brings new settlers and new enthusiasm.

But Smithers has more than the advantage of being an important point on a transcontinental railway. It is the dominating centre of the rich Bulkley Valley, which has over 300,000 acres of agricultural land, big mineral deposits of coal, silver, copper and lead, large tributary timber areas and almost inexhaustible water power.

While the first is an assurance of importance and a mighty impetus to immediate growth, the last guarantees Smithers' future.

Smithers, due to its position as a freight and passenger division headquarters of a transcontinental railway and its location as the dominating centre of an immensely large and rich area, possesses greater strategic importance and promises a faster growth than any new city in Canada's Last West.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has created this opportunity for you, an opportunity to share in the prosperity that is bound to come with the development of the rich territory being opened by its line. You know what Prince Rupert did. You know the confidence being opened by its line. Both these are Grand Trunk Pacific towns. You can buy a lot in Smithers today at a very low price—the first price—and on very easy terms. Study the marvellous story of growth of Western Canadian cities, then compare them with the story of Smithers. Bear in mind that lots now offered part them a few years ago with Smithers today. Bear in mind that lots now offered part them a few years ago with Smithers today. Bear in mind that lots now offered part them a few years ago with Smithers today. Call at our office or write for free, reliable information. Don't delay. Use the coupon.

Official Agents

Aldous and Murray, Limited

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Persons to work in spare time at home. No experience required with our NEW ART COLORING PROCESS. Easy and fascinating work. Good pay. No canvassing. Write for instructions (free). COMMERCIAL ART STUDIO 211 College Street, TORONTO, Canada

Sunday's Sermon spoilt by Coughing

A dose of Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil taken before leaving for church will check that service spoiling cough.

This preparation acts as a tonic as well as a cough cure and its use soon enables the system to throw off all signs of cold.

Protect Your Gun Use 3-in-One oil

Whether rifle, shot gun, revolver, old or new, always oil it with 3-in-One. This is the good gun oil that 17 leading firearm manufacturers use, recommend and pack with every gun they ship. Ask old experienced hunters. They'll tell you that 3-in-One lubricates perfectly every action point.

3-in-One Prevents Rust
on Barrels
inside and out. Keeps everything clean and bright, removing residue of black powder. Cleans and polishes the stock, too. Remember, 3-in-One positively will not gum or dry out. It holds into the metal pores and stays there.

3-in-One is sold at gun stores, and all good hardware, drug, grocery, and variety stores. 1 oz. 10c. 3 oz. 25c. 5 oz. 40c. 1 pint, 50c.



Three-In-One Oil Co.
288 St. Paul St.
Montreal
"The Best Oil for Every Household Use"

TWO OF... MUSSON'S NEW BOOKS

GOLD

By Stewart Edward White

Author of "The Blazed Trail," "The Riverman."

Cloth, \$1.35

This book, in the opinion of conservative readers, is the best picture of the romantic period of the discovery of gold in California that has ever been published.

JACK CHANTY

By Hulbert Footner

Author of "Two on a Trail"

Cloth, \$1.25

Every trapper and trader in the Canadian Northwest knew Jack Chanty. Nobody knew anything about him, excepting he was from the "outside," which meant mainly to these people, as it closed his next life to inspection. But the world's wildest tales have a certain part of it. The author weaves the incidents into a rattling story—more for above the average, and ends up with very dramatic consequences.

For Sale by All Booksellers

THE MUSSON BOOK
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

Shave in Comfort

Do you want quicker, safer, pleasant shaves than you ever had before? Do you want to keep your face in the pink of condition, free from pimples, ingrowing hairs, scratches or cuts? Then hone your razor 30 days at our expense on a Perforated Bone. Take your finest blade or your poorest, give it a few strokes or hone all day, the result will be the same—a perfect shave. The Perforated Bone is the only bone made that can be used by the ordinary man; no barber's skill or experience being required. The small, neatly rounded holes in this new bone absolutely dispose of that hacking, pulling, irritating edge which no amount of old-fashioned honing could ever remove. The picture shows how the latest Perforated Wire-Edge and automatically produce a perfect keen shaving edge. The Perforated Bone is made from an exceptionally fine natural stone found in British Columbia. It lasts a lifetime. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and One Dollar and we will send you at once, all charges prepaid a Perforated Bone packed in a neat pocket case. Try it Thirty Days FREE. Unless you find it leaves a smooth, cutting edge on your razor that feels like silk on your face, return it at our expense and get your money back immediately. Send today for FREE Booklet: The Secret of Easy Shaving. THE PERFORATED BONE CO., River Building, Vancouver, Ontario, Can. References: The Royal Bank of Canada.



GRAY HAIR

Dr. Treadwell's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore gray hair to natural color, or money refunded. Positive, not a dye, and non-harmful. Price \$1.00 (postpaid). Trans-Canada Supply Co., Dept. Y, Toronto.

RUSHING WORK ON KETTLE VALLEY ROAD

Mr. J. J. Warren Tells of Great Work in Hand—Biggest Contract Let for Coquahalla Summit.

Information illustrative of the great activity that is now prevailing in railway construction in the interior of the Province was brought to the capital yesterday by Mr. J. J. Warren, of the Kettle Valley Railway, who came into town in order to transact some business with the Provincial Government.

Mr. Warren reported satisfactory progress on the station work and sub-contracts connected with the construction of the thirty-five miles of road through the Coquahalla Canyon from Hope to Coldwater. He also intimated that the contract for the work along the Coquahalla "summit" had been let last week to Messrs. Armstrong & Morrison.

This contract includes the boring of twelve tunnels and also a bridge across the Fraser River at Hope, giving connection with the C.P.R. at that point. It is estimated that the contract will run up to as much as \$100,000 a mile in places.

In regard to the bridge referred to, it may be stated that both the Provincial and Dominion Governments have contributed to the cost.

For General Traffic

It will be used for general traffic as well as railway traffic, and will have the advantage of being the only bridge across the river between New Westminster and Lytton.

The Provincial Government is deeply interested in the Kettle Valley's undertaking, having granted them a bonus of \$10,000 a mile to assist in the Coquahalla work.

The letting of the contract for this great section means that the company is implementing its promise to the Government, and which was referred to by Sir Richard McBride last year as being a means to enormous productiveness.

Mr. Warren also stated that contracts for the sixty-five miles from Osoyoos Lake to Princeton may be awarded in a week's time. Many contractors have tendered on this work, among them being a number of prominent Victoria railway builders.

LEHAR'S NEW OPERETTA

Is Given Enthusiastic Reception at Its First Performance in Vienna.

Theatre

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The "Premiere" of Herr Frank Lehár's latest operetta, "The Ideal Wife," was recently given at the Theatre an der Wien, where the "Merry Widow" first saw the light. The piece is not entirely new, as the music is taken largely from one of Herr Lehár's early pieces "Der Göttergatte," produced nine years ago in Vienna, which he considers contained some of his best work, but which was a comparative failure, as the Greek mythological libretto proved unpopular.

The scene of the new book, which is written by Herrn Brammer and Grunwald, is laid in Spain. The story is reminiscent of Fula's play "Twink." A young and charming but somewhat quiet wife, who has lost the love of her fickle husband, regains it by pretending to go on a journey, and returning in disguise as her own sister of a much more lively temperament.

The "denouement" comes when the husband declares that he will divorce his wife to marry her sister. The piece was given an enthusiastic reception, Herr Lehár, who conducted the actors, and the librettists all having to appear repeatedly before the curtain at the end of the performance. The audience insisted on many encores. The critics, too, give the piece an enthusiastic reception, and are of opinion that both the modification of the music of the old operetta and the new numbers show a further advance in Herr Lehár's skill in the instrumentation and melodic invention.

The piece is full of "catching" dance music, including waltzes, a polka, and (in the last act) even a tango. The acting was excellent, Miss Gunther, the original creatress of the "Merry Widow" role, taking the title part.

Prince in Danger

TETUAN, Nov. 8.—Prince Alfonso, son of Princess Bulala, who is here in command of the aerial flotilla, had a narrow escape yesterday at Tetuan. He rose in his biplane from the outskirts of the village in an exploration flight over the positions of the Moroccan natives at Beniismar. At an altitude of about 3,000 feet his motor suddenly stopped. He made a rapid volplane descent and succeeded in regaining control of the machine just as it touched the ground. He was able to resume his flight before the natives who had witnessed his descent.

DUNLOP COMFORT

HAVE
THE HANDS
ON YOUR
FEET!



PUT ON
50¢
THE
PAIR

RUBBER
HEELS

Write Him a Letter He'll Read



That's one way of telling a man that you have something to offer that he'd like to have.

Do it the right way, and he'll read it, ponder the suggestion, and if he's interested, he'll ACT.

Do it the wrong way, and your letter will find the shortest road to the waste basket.

Can You Do It the Right Way?

Few merchants can. It isn't their business. They can sell goods, but they need the services of an expert letter-writer when they want to use the mails.

A concise, well-written letter, multigraphed in type to match your typewriter, will bring results.

Tell Us to Do It for You

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References—Bradstreets, Canadian Press Association, Merchants Bank of Canada.

Fry's THE Cocoa

FRY'S



FRY'S Cocoa—"Good For Building With"—



DELICIOUS in flavor, and tempting for little folks, FRY'S Cocoa undoubtedly is. But its goodness more than matches its taste—for FRY'S is all nourishment. For instance—nearly one-fifth its bulk is albumen, and albumen is only another form of flesh. Fat, it has, in generous proportion—for the making of energy.

Little bodies thrive—cheeks glow with health—when FRY'S is used regularly. Made from a selection of the world's choicest cocoa beans—and by methods matchless after 200 years' experience—FRY'S has no peer amongst cocoas.

Remember "Nothing Will Do But FRY'S." All Particular Grocers Sell It.

Trade Supplied by

J. S. FRY & SONS, Limited

Truro, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

Health worth having?

makes life worth living. If you feel run down, with a tendency toward throat and lung troubles growing on you—act quickly and wisely—take

NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

This is a perfect and pleasant combination of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, Cherry Bark and Hypophosphites. It restores wasted energies, fortifies the system to resist coughs and colds, and gives that abounding vitality which makes one glad to be alive. As a food-tonic after wasting illness, or for weak, puny children, it has few, if any, equals.

In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles—at your Druggist's.
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED, 308



THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS

How do you do

each bake day. Do you get perfect bread with every batch? No question about it if you use MY flour. They test ROYAL STANDARD over at the mill by actual bread making with various wheat samples. Only grain that makes delicious bread is purchased. That's why ROYAL STANDARD is so uniform.

ASK YOUR GROCER



Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.
VANCOUVER-NEW WESTMINSTER-NANAIMO-VICTORIA

To submit to a headache is to waste energy, time and comfort. To stop it at once simply take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Waters

Your Druggist will confirm our statement that they do not contain anything that can harm heart or nervous system. 25c. a box. NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 124



FELL FROM A HAY LOFT

Suffered Tortures With His Kidneys
Until He Tried Gin Pills

You might think that Mr. Baker needed a surgeon more than GIN PILLS. But there were no bones broken. His back was strained, which was harder to cure because nothing seemed to do any good. It is the same with a sprained ankle and broken leg. You can set the fracture and it will be well in six weeks—but the sprain may take months to get well.

However, Mr. Baker found the quick way to get relief from the pain—here are his own words.

Aultsville, Ont.
"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Trouble from an injury to my back caused by falling from a hay loft about six years ago. This left my kidneys weak, so that every cold I got would settle in my kidneys and cause intense suffering. I was advised to try GIN PILLS. I found, to my surprise, after taking two boxes, that the pain was relieved, and I began to feel better. I am still taking GIN PILLS and feel sure I will be completely cured. I recommend GIN PILLS to all who suffer from any Kidney Trouble."

You see, the fell had strained the kidneys and they were affected by the slightest chill. GIN PILLS immediately strengthened the kidneys—soothed any irritation and thus enabled the kidneys to overcome the effects of the fall.

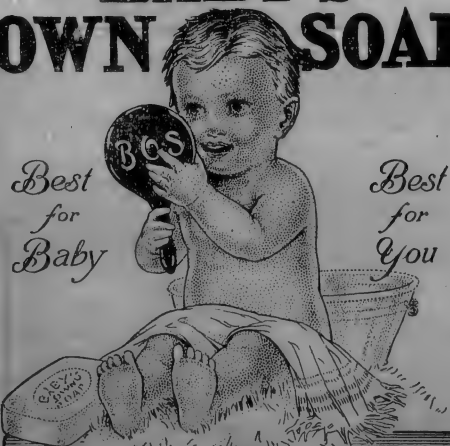
If you are having pain in the back—or trouble with kidneys or bladder through accident or overwork—just do as Mr. Baker did—take GIN PILLS. They will help you—cure you—or we will promptly refund your money. Buy six boxes at your dealer's. If, after taking them, you feel that Gin Pills have not helped you, return the empty boxes and get your money. We will take your word for it. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample boxes sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

NATIONAL LAXATIVE PILLS regulate the bowels and cure Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. 25c a box.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best
for
Baby

Best
for
You



Baby's soft skin is the test of
BABY'S OWN SOAP—

and its constant use in thousands of nurseries is satisfactory proof that its fragrant lather helps and whitens the most delicate skin.

No imitation has all the merit of **BABY'S OWN SOAP**.

ALBERT SOAPS Limited, Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Appears Here Tomorrow Night



"MARGARET ILLINGTON"

Who takes the Stellar Role in "Within the Law," to be Presented at the Victoria Theatre, Monday and Tuesday.

CO-OPERATION IN SELLING OF FRUIT

Okanagan Growers Profit by
Having Central Organization at Vernon—Prices and Markets Much Better.

How fruit growers in the Province may largely increase their profits has been demonstrated in the Okanagan territory, where they have inaugurated a central selling agency with the assistance of the Provincial Government, and where, as a result of the operation of the same, fruit has been profitably shipped not only to the Coast and the Prairies during the season, but also to London, England.

Some information regarding the selling agency which has brought about this condition of things in the Okanagan was given to The Colonist yesterday by Mr. W. A. Lang, a prominent resident of the Interior, and one who has been keenly interested in the development of the fruit industry in the vicinity of Pechelland, where he has his home.

As a direct result of the selling agency it is declared that the revenue to the producer has gone up considerably, but the fact that a steady market has been secured is, perhaps, even more important. During the coming year those connected with the agency expect to produce even better results and to demonstrate to other sections of the Province the advisability of adopting a similar system in order to overcome the difficulties of the situation. The headquarters of the selling agency are located at Vernon, but at all the different points where the fruit is collected, graded and packed for transportation. After inspection by the representatives of the agency it is shipped to Vernon and from there distributed according to the conditions of the market. All around the district, it is stated, the fruit growers are satisfied with the agency and expect great things from it.

In essence, the selling agency is a kind of stock company. It is incorporated under the amendment to the Agricultural Associations Act. Subscribers are required to pay only a certain percentage, the balance being advanced by the Government, at the rate of 4 per cent. Provision is also made for a sinking fund, and the whole can be repaid to the Government over a term of forty years. And in order that the organization may be unhampered in the initial stages of its development no payment is required by the Government for the first few years.

The selling agency was organized in the Okanagan when it was realized that one of the great things that militated against the marketing of fruit was the fact that they had no association, that they were all competing against each other instead of co-operating with each other. Now, in consequence of the admitted success of the Okanagan agency, it is anticipated that other districts will shortly follow suit.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

5th Regiment, C.G.A.

Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding.

Headquarters, Victoria, 5-11-13.

1.—Struck off: Co.-Sgt. Major H. Nesbitt, No. 1 Co. (deceased) is struck off the strength of the regiment from Nov. 2nd.

2.—Royal School of Artillery: A Royal School of Artillery will commence on Monday next at 8 p.m. All those members of the regiment who held the

rank of Acting-Sergeant previous to last camp will be required to qualify at this school, and any others who may wish to attend, if recommended by the officer commanding their company. The following is the syllabus of the proposed school:

1st week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday: 1st hour: Gun drill, identification of stores, etc.; Monday and Tuesday, 2nd hour: Lecture, Gunnery Definitions, Vol. 1; Wednesday, 2nd hour: Lecture, Gunnery Definitions, Chapter II, Vol. 1 (15 to 26); Thursday and Friday, 2nd hour: Lecture, Gunnery Definitions, Chapter II, Vol. 1, (26 to 41).

2nd week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 1st hour: Gun drill, stripping and assembling and testing the breach and firing mechanism of 6 in. B.L., 12 pr. Q.F. and 12 pr. M.L. guns; Monday and Tuesday, 2nd hour: Lecture, general, Chapter IV and V, section 122, Vol. 1; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 2nd hour: Lecture, description of cartridges, projectiles, tubes and fuses (Handbook of Guns).

3rd week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 1st hour: Gun drill, rates for loading, testing and firing, climb, race and group, difference connections, mistakes, etc.; 2nd hour: Lecture, Chapter III, Vol. 1, Description of gun and mounting, testing sights and mountings, (on gun floor).

4th week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1st hour: Setting up and testing depression range finder.

2nd hour: Lecture, duties, roster of duties, daily roster of duties, salutes and compliments, orderly duties; Friday, 1st and 2nd hours: Squad drill, sections 41 to 50.

5th week: Monday, 1st and 2nd hours: Squad drill, sections 31 to 40; Tuesday, 1st and 2nd hours: Squad drill with arms, sections 51 to 81; Wednesday, 1st and 2nd hours: Company drill, sections 23 to 39; Thursday and Friday, 1st and 2nd hours: Examination.

(Signed)

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Major, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS

"Within the Law"—"Within the Law," which has been unanimously commended for possessing the most engrossing human interest story given in history-making Chicago run, and will appear at the Victoria Theatre Monday and Tuesday.

Majestic Theatre—"The Next Generation," a special feature in two parts.—A young ship-designer finds a flaw in the plans which his uncle has made for a new liner. Yet the older man, jealous of his nephew's skill, succeeds in having the great four-funnelled ship launched. In mid-ocean, with gayety at its height, the disastrous shock comes. Then panic, fighting for the lifeboats. Fearful, powerful realism here. This picture will undoubtedly create a great sensation. Another big film is the fourth story of "Who Will Marry Mary?" series, entitled: "A Proposal From Nobody." A half-breed guide in Maine, insanely in love with Mary carries her off to a deserted cabin. Her repulses drive him into a frenzy and she is rescued just as he arms himself with a huge knife. Her rescuer, about to propose, learns that she has lost her money and departs. "Papa's Baby," "A Yankee in Mexico," "Gaumont Graphic," and "Come Seven Leben," is on the same bill for the Monday show.

CASH BONUS \$850

Owner must sacrifice fine, large seven-room house, every modern convenience, walking distance, close in, near car line, paved streets, etc. This place was sold for \$14,000 last July. For sale at once only \$5,700; \$800 cash, balance very easy payments. Remember: you are getting the benefit of the \$13,000 cash discount.

A. D. Malet & Company

Fourth Floor, Central Building



OVERCOATS

New and Authentic
Mode's



See our showing if you would know what is right in model and fabric for this season's wear. The garments form a style exhibit of authentic character, embracing the most approved prevailing models in variety broad enough to meet every man's requirements. Moderate prices an attractive feature. Study our values at \$18, \$20 and \$22.

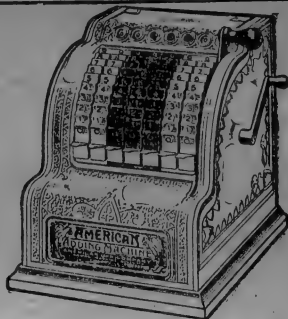
Allen & Co.

Yates Street, Corner Broad

American Adding Machine

THE LATEST ADDER
Costs But \$45

SEE OUR EXHIBIT—
ASK FOR 10 DAYS' TRIAL



Here is a new price on a competent Adder. On a machine that is rapid, full-size and infallible.

The very latest machine, built by men who know, in one of the largest metal-working shops. It is an individual Adder, to be placed on one's desk, close to one's books and papers. To take the place of the central machine requiring skilled operators.

It is also intended for offices and stores where costly machines are a luxury.

The price is due to utter simplicity, and to our enormous output. Seven keys do all the work.

Each copied number is shown up for checking before the addition is made.

The machine will add, subtract and multiply. With very slight practice anyone can compute a hundred figures a minute, and the machine never makes mistakes.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by
AMERICAN CASH COMPANY, CHICAGO
Sold in Victoria, B. C., by SWEENEY & McCONNELL
1012 Langley Street Phone 190

Countless offices, large and small, are getting from these machines the highest class of service.

Now we make this offer so that offices everywhere may learn what this machine means to them.

TEN DAYS' TEST
We will gladly place in any office one American Adder for a ten days' test.

There will be no obligation, and charges will be prepaid.

Compare it with any non-listener—even the costliest. Let anyone use it. See if any machine can serve better than this. Just send us this coupon, and we'll send the machine.

Please send us an American Adding Machine for ten days' free trial.

Name
St. Ad.
City
State

D. D. D. Opens New Era in Cure of Skin Disease

Mr. Corns' case of eczema was known to almost every hospital and physician of reputation throughout the city of Toronto. His letter is another interesting demonstration of what is being accomplished by the famous specific, D. D. D. Prescription.

"I will consider it a favour if you will allow me to add my testimonials to the many hundreds you no doubt have in praise of the great cures effected by the D. D. D. Prescription. I was a sufferer for two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors and none of them did me any good. I got tired of trying their remedies. I then went to a skin specialist, but he was no better than they."

"I secured a trial bottle of D. D. D.

and it did me so much good that I sent for a dollar bottle, also a cake of soap. That is all I used, and I am perfectly well. You are at liberty to use my name, for I consider D. D. D. the best remedy in use." I. W. CORNS, 21 Givens St., Toronto, Can.

Ask any druggist today for D. D. D. Prescription. He'll tell you it allays the itch instantly—and soon there are signs of cure.

We have handled the remedy for years and regard it, as the specific for skin troubles of all kinds. Come in or ask us about D. D. D. Prescription, also about D. D. D. Soap especially for tender skins.

We offer the first full-size bottle on the guarantee that unless it stops the itch at once, it costs you not a cent.

C. H. BOWES & Co., Druggists.

D.D.D. Prescription—for 15 Years—the Standard Skin Remedy

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

The TOP-NOTCH
of Scotch

"King
George IV"
Whisky



Stock Markets and Financial News

DEPRESSION AFFECTS ALL LINES OF STOCK

After Brief Showing of Strength List in General Sags to Low Points—Uncertainty in Situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The weakness of today's two-hour session in the stock market was a fitting sequel to the heavy and dull conditions of the preceding days of the week, augmented as it seemed to be by renewed apprehension concerning the Mexican situation, and uncertainty regarding the outcome of pending currency legislation.

The local market manifested some steadiness at the opening despite the irregular range of our securities abroad, but weakness in New Haven and American Telephone, both of which fell to low record prices, soon had its effect elsewhere.

The movement comprehended a number of obscure specialties in the industrial division, and later spread to the metal and railway shares, many of which sank to the lowest mark for many months, while others established the lowest quotations in their history.

News bearing more or less directly on the securities market was meagre and conflicting. The mercantile agencies continue to report trade recession, and rumors of additional gold imports were in circulation. Last week's nominal deficit in the actual reserves of the banks was reversed to an increase of over \$10,000,000 with a loan contraction of over \$33,000,000, and a cash gain of nearly \$4,000,000.

The bond market was inclined to sag. Total sales, par value, \$860,000. United States Government bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—Bid. Asked.

Alaska Gold 21 1/2 21 3/4

Amal. Copper 69 1/2 69 3/4

Amer. Agr. Chemical 23 1/2 23 3/4

Amer. Best Sugar 23 1/2 23 3/4

Amer. Can. 28 1/2 28 3/4

Amer. Car. and Pdy. 42 1/2 42 3/4

Amer. Cotton Oil 87 1/2 87 3/4

Amer. Locomotive 29 1/2 29 3/4

Amer. Smelting 61 1/2 61 3/4

Amer. Sugar 107 1/2 107 3/4

Amer. Tel. and Tel. 119 1/2 119 3/4

Anacosta 38 1/2 38 3/4

Atchafalca 90 1/2 90 3/4

B. and O. 92 1/2 92 3/4

B. T. R. 88 1/2 88 3/4

C. P. R. 222 1/2 222 3/4

Central Leather 23 1/2 23 3/4

Ches. and Ohio 15 1/2 15 3/4

Ches. and W. 11 1/2 11 3/4

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Int. Coal and Coke Co.	21	38
Lucy Jim Zinc	03	07
McGillivray Coal	14	19
Nugget Gold	08 1/2	09 1/4
Portland Cement	18	20
Pacific Lead	110	115
Rambler Cariboo	21	28
Standard Lead	110	115
Stewart M. and D.	100	105
Slocan Star	56	60
S. S. Island Creamery	07 1/2	08
Stewart Lead	04	05
Vict. Phoenix Brew.	120	125

American Marconi	05 1/2	06
B. C. Coal and Oil	00	00
Canadian Marconi	00 1/2	01
Can. North West Oil	00 1/2	01
Can. West Trust	00 1/2	01
Can. Pacific Oil	00 1/2	01
Glacier Creek	06 1/2	07
Kootenay Gold	07	08
North S. Ironworks	36	40
Hakleris Ltd.	19	20
B. C. Homebldrs	50	55

GRAIN MARKETS

WINNIPEG, Nov. 8.—A purely professional market was seen today again, as yesterday, with little business, except among the local crowd. The market was weak at the opening, but stiffened at the close. Oats were firm, flax a trifle weaker than yesterday. There is a good cash demand for all lines except No. 1 Northern. Receipts average 1,475 cars inspected and 1,245 in sight.

Bank Clearings			
	Nov. 8, 1913.	Nov. 7, 1913.	Nov. 6, 1913.
Toronto	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Montreal	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Calgary	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Edmonton	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Quebec	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Hamilton	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
London	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
St. John	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Halifax	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
St. John's	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Monroe	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Brandon	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Regina	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Saskatoon	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Winnipeg	\$1,847,719	\$1,831,882	\$1,831,882
Total	\$223,140,382	\$227,870,169	

CHICAGO MARKETS

Wheat			
	Open	High	Low
Dec.	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2
May	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/2
July	87 1/2	88 1/4	87 1/2
Corn			
	Open	High	Low
Dec.	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2
July	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2
Oats			
	Open	High	Low
Dec.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2
May	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2
July	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2
Pork			
	Open	High	Low
May	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2
Lard			
	Open	High	Low
May	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2
Short Ribs			
	Open	High	Low
May	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2

THE CITY MARKETS

RETAIL

Dairy Produce and Eggs

Eggs—Laying Contest, doz. 75

Local, fresh 70

Eastern, fresh 65

Butter—

Cheddar, Creamery, lb. 45

Comox Creamery, lb. 45

Salt Spring, lb. 45

Sw. Cheddar, lb. 45

N. W. Creamery, per lb. 45

Eastern, per lb. 45

Cheddar, Canadian, per lb. 45

English, per lb. 45

Wisconsin, per lb. 45

Vegetables—

Brussels Sprouts, lb. 15

Beets, new, per lb. 10

Carrots, 5 lbs. 10

Celery, new, 5 lbs. 10

Celery, Okanagan, 5 lbs. 10

Cauliflower, each 10

Green, Cabbages, bunches 10

Hot-house Lettuce 10

Local, per bunch 10

Asparagus, per bunch 10

Artichokes, per bunch 10

Local, per bunch 10

Local, per bunch 10

Local, per bunch 10

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MONTREAL STOCKS

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The market today had the appearance of being over-sold and transactions in the majority of securities were made at higher price levels. Domestic stock was the most conspicuous throughout the trading. This stock advanced to 4 1/2% on heavy buying, but toward the close of the market eased off to 4%. Montreal Power was also firm at 107. Detroit United advanced 1/2 point, selling at 72. Brazilian Tractions was firm, opening at a one point advance over yesterday's closing and maintaining this advance throughout the trading, closing at 82. Though trading, with the exception of a few stocks, was quiet, the undercurrent of the market at all times was good, notwithstanding that a rather sharp decline took place on the New York market.

American Marconi	05 1/2	06
B. C. Coal and Oil	00	00
Canadian Marconi	00 1/2	01
Can. North West Oil	00 1/2	01
Can. West Trust	00 1/2	01
Can. Pacific Oil	00 1/2	01
Glacier Creek	06 1/2	07
Kootenay Gold	07	08
North S. Ironworks	36	40
Hakleris Ltd.	19	20
B. C. Homebldrs	50	55

Benger's—the safe food in illness.

Even in Fevers and illnesses with inflammatory symptoms such as are present in Enteric Fever, when the giving of correct food is of highest importance, Benger's Food is right.

Prepare it always according to the directions. Remember Benger's is not one of the "made in a moment" variety of foods. If it were it could not be universally prescribed by the Medical Profession as the safe Food in serious illness.

Is obtainable from all Stores, Grocers, etc. in sealed tin price 60c and 3s.

A sample with instructive booklet on Infant and Invalid Feeding, sent on request.

BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd. Manchester, Eng.

or their Wholesale Agents in Canada—The

Medical Dept. and General Co., Ltd.,

St. John, N.S., Hamilton, Ont., Regina, Sask.,

Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C.,

Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C.,

Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C.,

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Winnipeg, Man., Victoria

MR. STEWART STARTS AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Mayorality Candidate Receiving Many Assurances of Support—Will Hold Organization Meeting Tuesday.

Mr. Alexander Stewart, candidate for mayor, has lost no time in undertaking his campaign and within the next few days organization will have been completed and an energetic canvass of the city will be undertaken.

Mr. Stewart has secured central committee rooms in the block on the north-west corner of Government and Yates Streets, and over Salmon's old cigar stand.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of Mr. Stewart's supporters will be held, when the work of organizing will be undertaken, committees will be struck and all arrangements made for the active prosecution of the campaign.

Mr. Stewart stated yesterday that he has received many offers of support from electors whom he had not counted upon as supporters.

Many have volunteered their services on his behalf and the spirit shown has indicated to him the fact that there is a large public sentiment in favor of his candidature.

RIVALRY INCREASES IN CITY BOWLING LEAGUE

The standing of the teams bowling in the City League on the Arcade Alley computed to date shows the Telephone team and Ramblers to be tied in first place with Puget Sound close up. The teams are playing for the Fitz-Rite trophy and the rivalry amongst them is steadily becoming keener as the series progresses. There will be a meeting of the league tomorrow evening at which some new members will probably be admitted and other business transacted. The team standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Telephone	17	4	.809
Ramblers	17	4	.809
Puget Sound Co.	19	8	.701
Real Estate	4	10	.286
Colonist Printers	19	11	.476
Wholesalers	11	12	.458
Short, Hill & Duncan ..	8	16	.333
Colonist Office	8	16	.333
Outlaws	8	13	.386
Tinkers	2	22	.085

Bert Lindsay in Town
Bert Lindsay, goalkeeper of the local hockey club, arrived in town yesterday.

New Player on Role
It was announced yesterday that Bernie Morris, of the Moose Jaw team, has been signed to play for the local hockey team this winter. It is a question whether he will be good enough for a regular berth this season. If not he will be used as a reserve man.

Baby car specialists, 788 Fort Street.

This
Mark—



The Gundy-Clapperton Clover Leaf trade mark is found only on cut glass of the highest quality.

It is a guarantee that in the brilliance and purity of color; in the richness of the design and the perfection of execution, the cut glass is all that could be desired.

The mark should be your guide in selecting cut glass for wedding gifts and presentations for birthdays and other anniversaries.

Sold by better class shops throughout Canada.

Write for booklet, "Cut Glass in the Home."

Gundy

Clapperton

Co. Limited

TORONTO

ONTARIO



THE DAILY COLONIST

British Columbia's Leading Newspaper

Delivered by Carrier at

Fifty Cents per Month

Subscriptions Payable in Advance

Caution!

A MATTER OF POSTAGE

It has been brought to our attention that many persons who mail The Colonist to friends abroad put only a one cent stamp on the wrapper, the general impression being that one cent will pay the postage on a newspaper irrespective of its weight. This is a mistake. The ordinary daily issue of The Colonist requires two cents postage, and the Sunday edition three cents. Newspapers mailed with the postage insufficiently paid are not sent out by the Postoffice.

SUBSCRIBERS in ordering change of address should be particular to give both new and old address

The Sunday Magazine Section Alone Is Well Worth Subscription Price

By Carrier—Yearly, \$6.00; Half Yearly, \$3.00

By Mail—Yearly, \$5.00; Half Yearly, \$2.50 (INCLUDING POSTAGE)

Circulation—Phone 12

An Extraordinary Sale of High-Class Silks and Exclusive Robes at Half Price and Less—Monday

Your Choice From Our Entire Range of Imported Costumes at Greatly Reduced Prices

THE whole of our stock of Imported Costumes being reduced, gives you an unique opportunity to purchase a Winter Suit right at the beginning of the season—thus enabling you to have a full season's wear out of it—at a price equal to that of a clearance sale at the extreme end of the season.

We have an unusually large selection and can therefore ensure you that there's a style here in a material and price to suit the most expectant shopper.

Every garment being one of our regular stock lines is a sufficient guarantee as to their style, quality of material and workmanship.

Take advantage of the following reductions:

Regular \$15.00 to \$20.00 Suits reduced to \$7.50
Regular \$25.00 to \$35.00 Suits reduced to \$14.75
Regular \$37.50 to \$45.00 Suits reduced to \$24.75
Regular \$47.50 to \$75.00 Suits reduced to \$37.50

A Nice New Assortment of Ladies' Neckwear

NEW novelties in Ladies' Neckwear are constantly arriving, and you will do well to look around this department the next time you are in the store. A nice lace collar, or jabot, is often needed to brighten up a dress, gown or waist that has otherwise got a little soiled with wear. It's surprising what a few cents will do in this way.

Lace Collars, in a nice new assortment, in coat and Dutch shapes, from each .25c
Coat Sets in various new designs, from 75c
Jabots in muslin and lace, from each .25c
Patent Leather Coat Belts, in a nice assortment: Each .35c

Buster Brown Belts. Each .15c
Leather Bags, in a large range of different styles and sizes, and exceptionally good values. Up from .15c
New Ribbons in a large assortment of new shades and patterns. All prices.

—Main Floor

The Gloves Most Women Like for Evening Wear

Trefousse White Glace Kid Gloves, beautiful, soft finish; 16-button length. Per pair \$3.25
20-button length. Per pair \$4.00
Trefousse Suede Gloves, in black and white; 16-button length. Per pair \$3.00
Trefousse Black Suede Gloves, 20-button length. Per pair \$3.50
White Glace Kid Gloves, a very special line, 16-button length. Per pair \$2.50
12-button length. Per pair \$1.75
Kayser Silk Gloves, in white, cream, sky pink and champagne; 16-button length. Per pair \$1.25
20-button length. Per pair \$1.75

—Main Floor

White Enamel and Brass Beds—A Few Specials



White Enamel Beds, with brass knobs, made in sizes 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. A strong made bedstead, and one that will give satisfaction. Special Value at \$2.90

White Enamel Beds in a good strong make, with brass-rail and knobs. Full size. Splendid Value at \$5.90

Serviceable Brass Beds at Low Prices—Our stock of Brass Beds includes all the latest designs and styles in both round and square posts, also wood panel effects. Space will not permit our giving a description of each style, but this line we describe here is one we specialize in and is a very popular seller. It is made with 2 in. posts, 5-8 in. crossbar and 1-2 in. fillers. This is a good, strong, serviceable bed; it looks smart and artistic, and your choice from satin or bright finish. Our Special at \$24.75

A Similar Style Bed, in a lighter make, at \$15.90

Xmas Pudding Bowls

The Queen Pudding Bowl is the best on the market. It is fitted with a patent tin lid, so that no cloths are required. We have this line in six sizes. Each \$1.50, \$1.25, 95c, 75c, 50c and 35c
Ordinary Pudding Bowls, with rim edges, each 25c, 20c, 15c and 10c
Mixing Bowls, each 85c, 65c, 55c, 45c, 35c, 30c and 20c.

—Second Floor

Wilton and Axminster Carpets

A very fine quality, made with a deep, velvety pile, which is a pleasure to walk on. The colorings are very rich, and cannot possibly be described on paper. There's a pattern to suit any style of room. We would like to have an early opportunity of showing you these. The size is 3 x 4 yards, and they are splendid value at \$36.00

Best Quality Brussels Squares

A good Brussels Carpet wants a lot of beating for real hard wear, especially when it's this kind that we are talking about here. This line is an extra heavy make, made from selected wool, and woven into very choice designs and colorings. A design to suit any room or style of furnishings. Size 3 x 4 yards. An excellent quality for \$21.50

Scotch Inlaid Linoleum

The best for real hard wear, because the pattern goes right through to the canvas back and never wears off. It always retains its brightness and looks good and clean right up to the last. A special line in block, tile and floral effects for Monday. Per square yard .85c

This Is the Mat You Want for Wet Weather

A Mat that will stand all kinds of weather, and does not come to pieces when heavy, dirty boots have been cleaned on it a few times. A strongly made mat from a good fibre. Marked special for Monday at 75c

Sale of Net, Silk and Chiffon Waists Monday

Regular \$4.75 to \$7.50 Values

REGULAR stock Waists marked at a clearing-out price to close out the lines. Every waist is a decided bargain, and when you see them displayed in the View Street windows, you will say so, too.

The Net Waists

Are to be had in a variety of pretty embroidered designs, finished with clusters of tucks. They are beautiful waists, made over a Jap silk foundation, and your choice from ivory, ecru and black. High and low necks, long and three-quarter length sleeves, and some are very neatly finished with touches of color in a contrasting shade, with buttons covered to match.

The Silk Waists

Come in light and dark shades, in fancy stripe and check designs. They are mostly with high necks, others are low neck with attached Robespierre collar. Both fancy and plain shirt styles are well represented, also long and three-quarter length sleeve. One extremely smart line must be mentioned. It is made from a good quality of white pongee silk, in the shirt style, having an attached Robespierre collar in a contrasting shade, and the cuffs on sleeve to match.

The Chiffon Waists

Are in colors sky, pink, Copenhagen, tan and white. A very dressy waist, having a yoke and collar of allover lace; while the blouse itself is a combination of chiffon and messaline silk, the top portion and sleeves being of chiffon.

—First Floor.

\$2.90

MONDAY We Continue Clearing Our Men's \$12.00 \$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits for

A SALE that is being appreciated by scores of men and young men. Although we have had two days brisk selling, there is still a good assortment of sizes, materials and patterns left. We shall continue to clear these Monday, while they last, at the same specially low price. If you want to secure your size, in a pattern that will suit you, don't leave it until the last minute, but make an early visit to the store on Monday morning. Remember, these are our Regular Stock Values that are being cleared—and all this Fall's goods.

Men's Mackintoshes and Cloth-Finish Waterproofs

Perfectly Waterproof, and one of the handiest and most serviceable garments a man can have. All sizes from 36 to 46, and you can choose from the Raglan and plain shoulder styles; some with fly fronts and others to button through and with belt backs, at prices ranging from \$7.50 to \$12.50

Men's Mackinaws, with leather-bound pockets, in No. 1 grade. \$5.50

Men's Overcoats From \$7.50 to \$25.00

In this range of Overcoats you can choose from Heavy Tweeds, Meltons, Beaver Cloth and Chinchillas. They are made up in a large variety of styles, in the three-quarter and full lengths. There's the regular Ulster Style, with belt back; the Raglan Style, and others with military collars; and still others with the plain collar. All sizes from 34 to 44.

We believe these are the best values obtainable at the prices quoted.

Men's Donegal Tweed Hats

A special shipment has just arrived. They are in four different patterns in youths' and men's sizes. The Regular Young Men's Hat. Marked Special for Monday at \$1.50

—Main Floor

Men's Winter Dress and Driving Gloves

REMARKABLE values are now being offered in Men's Gloves of all descriptions for Winter wear.

Dogskin Gloves in tan shades only, silk lined. A regular \$1.25 value. For 75c

Wool Lined Kid Gloves in brown and tan shades for street or cycle wear. Special 75c

Wool Lined Mocha Gloves, a splendid line at 75c

—Main Floor

Men's Underwear

Men's Elastic Rib Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers (Penman's Brand); medium weight, all sizes. Special, per garment \$1.25 and \$1.00

Men's Heavy Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, in a mixture of wool and cotton; natural shade. Penman's brand. Sizes from 34 to 44 in shirts and 32 to 42 in drawers. Special, per garment .75c

Men's Shirts and Drawers in a medium weight, elastic rib, natural wool. Penman's brand. A nice garment to wear at any time of the year. All sizes. Per garment \$1.25

—Main Floor.

News From "Toyland"



YESTERDAY saw "Toyland" opened with one of the Best Selections of Toys and other amusements for the little ones that was ever brought together for sale in one store. Every conceivable toy, and all the very latest novelties, gathered from many lands are included.

We could fill a whole newspaper describing the wonderful things that are to be seen, but this would weary you. If you want to spend a pleasant hour with the kiddies, bring them along to Toyland. Some of the novelties will interest parents as well as the children.

There's lots of New Novelties that will make fun for Xmas.

Toy Dept.—Second Floor, Broad

Half Price and Less for Lovely Silks and Robes

Suitable for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

A unique opportunity presents itself Monday for ladies to procure very choice Silks and exclusive Robes, suitable for street, afternoon, evening and party wear, at half price and less.

We are confident that such extraordinary values, offered so early in the season, will be welcomed by a very large number of our patrons, and they will seize the early hours of the day to make their selections.

We quote a few particulars here, which we trust will sufficiently arouse your interest to make a special effort to view the beautiful showing these goods make in the View Street window. It is absolutely impossible to begin to describe such lovely

Messaline, Paillettes, Moires and Shot Silks

In this range every conceivable color is represented. Silks suitable for many purposes. Regular values \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Special at 75c

3 Exclusive Robes in pale blue, old rose and black ground, with very handsome gold tinsel design. These are the pick of the silk markets. Regularly sold at \$25.00 per yard. Special Monday \$12.50

3 Choice Dress Lengths in pink, sky and purple. Regular value \$6.75. Special \$3.75 Monday.

Broche Silk Crepe de Chines and Ninons

Are still in great demand. We are offering some choice goods at this sale at prices which should assure a speedy clearance. Included are:

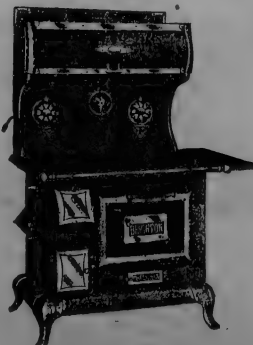
3 Robe Lengths in pink, blue and Nile. This is a fine quality, all silk, with a large handsome design. Regularly sold at \$6.75. Special Monday \$2.50

1 Robe in a heavier quality than above, in a brown shade. Regular \$5.75 value for \$2.50

4 Robes in broadened ninon. Reg. \$6.75 value. Special Monday \$2.50

A large range of Plain and Broche Crepes in all colors, suitable for evening or day wear. Regularly sold at \$1.50 and \$2.00. Monday, per yard 75c

The Spencer "Brighton" Range



IS one that we can recommend to any one who requires a reliable article for a modest price. It has a fine finish and appearance, having plain, smooth nickel and square lines—the easy-to-clean kind. As to the working ability, we absolutely guarantee it to bake and heat perfectly, when connected to any proper flue.

The Special Price for This Week Is—

17-Inch Oven—Range, high warming closet, pin water front. Connected to boiler, for \$47.75

19-Inch Oven—Range, high warming closet, pin water front. Connected to boiler, for \$49.75

The "Winner" Oak Heater

Our stove buyer is always on the lookout for the BEST that can be found or made in stoves, and this new line which we introduce here has been adopted for these very good reasons: Smooth castings; easily blacked. Well mounted and fitted; economy of fuel. Good weight; long life. Fine nickel; good appearance and wear. The best of its kind—not the cheapest. The prices range from \$16.25 to \$8.25

An extra grate with each "Winner" to convert it for wood fuel.

The Model Oak

For those who insist on cheapness. These prices range from \$10.25 to \$5.75

—Third Floor.

Spencer's Book Department

Spencer's Book Department is literally teeming with books—the latest fiction, the cheap reprints of recent successful fiction, classical novels—books for boys and girls, and books for the little ones.

Spencer's prices on these books represent the lowest figures that these goods can be sold at.

Cook Books

Before a woman bakes she reads her cook book—which, being a thrifty housewife, she buys at Spencer's.
Mrs. Beeton's Cook Book .35c
Mrs. Beeton's All About Cookery .85c
The New Galt Cook Book .50c
A New Book of Cookery. By F. M. Farmer. Price \$2.00
Boston Cooking School Cook Book \$2.00
The White House Cook Book .75c

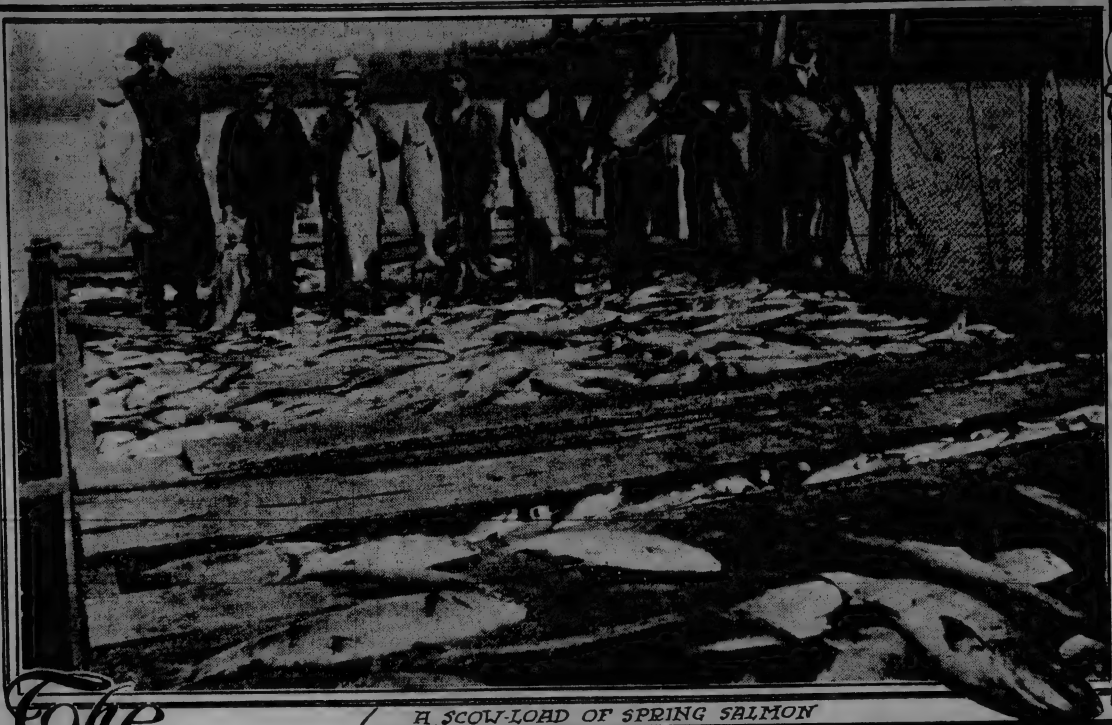
Suitable Gift Books

Wonderful Value—Make Your Selection Early

The "Herriot" Library of Standard Authors, bound in red leather, with gilt edges: Lorna Doone; Pride and Prejudice; Cranford; Three Musketeers; Westward Ho; Longfellow's Poems; Ivanhoe; Vanity Fair; Jane Eyre; East Lynne; Ingoldsby Legends; Tennyson's Poems, and many others \$1.00

Oxford Edition of Poets—Bound in cloth .60c
Bound in padded leather \$1.00
Bound in morocco \$2.50

Standard Authors—20 vols., cloth binding .90c
Charles Dickens, 20 vols., leather binding \$15.00 and \$18.50
Sir Walter Scott, 24 vols., leather binding \$18.00 and \$27.00



A SCOW-LOAD OF SPRING SALMON



A SALMON TRAP

The Harvest of the Pacific

FROM July until now they have been at it, reaping the silver harvest of the Pacific salmon, a harvest which Nature has yielded for years of her bounty, unsown by man, with a regularity and lavishness unaffected by the chances and accidents of the golden harvest of the Prairie, and with every fourth year a bumper crop as a matter of course.

Prodigal man has been wasteful and extravagant in the way he has greedily helped himself to Nature's bounty, and she began to warn him that if he taxed her resources too heavily without helping her in the least to keep up her supplies, the harvest would surely diminish.

Before it was too late the warning was heeded, and by the wise policy of regulating more carefully the close seasons and establishing hatcheries, much is now being done to ensure the regularity and liberality of this silver harvest which once seemed inexhaustible.

The Atlantic salmon is just a salmon. On the Pacific it is different. The salmon is not merely a salmon, he may be a sockeye, a coho, a spring, king, tye, or chinook (these last three aliases of the spring), a lowly dog-salmon, or e'en a humpback, and, if he be a steelhead, he cannot be quite sure himself whether he be a salmon or a trout, and, like the different races and tribes of the human family, these various tribes of the salmon family vary somewhat in habits, characteristics and qualities.

For many years all these different sorts of salmon were enshrouded in mystery; but one or two things were known for certain about them by the commercial fisherman and the cannery. They knew that every year, practically at the same time, they ran to the rivers from the sea in countless multitude, that the sockeyes were the most numerous and the most valuable fish for preservation in tin, by reason of their rich color and oily flesh, and they also knew that every fourth year there came a bigger run than in the three years preceding, and that this was an invariable law.

Of later years the scientists have studied these fish more closely and can tell us many interesting things about them, though many of their peculiarities are still mysterious. Why is it that there is a big run regularly every fourth year? Why is it that the yearly run invariably means that our creek beds all along the coast are full and their banks covered with rotting and rotten, dead and dying, salmon of different species? Must their lives be ever limited to a span of four years? Must



they, like the butterfly, lay their eggs and die? What brings each salmon that survives unerringly back to the stream in which it was hatched, as seems now to be a proven fact?

There are still many apparently inexplicable peculiarities about the Pacific salmon, his ways of life and the laws by which this life is bound. Among them is one which stands out prominently, and that is that, though certain sorts of salmon run up every coast stream big enough to hold fish, other sorts run up certain rivers only.

For instance, the sockeye runs up some of our rivers, but is never known to enter others, for no obvious reason. Campbell River, on Vancouver Island, is famous throughout the world, where fishermen do congregate, for its enormous "tye" salmon. The same giant among the salmon species can be caught with equal facility in many other places on the Pacific Coast of British Columbia, but is never seen at the mouths of many other streams, crowded though they may be with cohoes, dog-salmon and humpbacks. The professional fisherman can tell you what kinds of salmon run up any particular river in the district in which he operates.

Many an article has been written about the Pacific Coast salmon, and many a theory

propounded to account for their dying in thousands after running up the streams to spawn; the reason for the big run every fourth year seems to be no clearer than before; but there is another fact concerning their annual appearance which seems to be just as mysterious to the reflective mind, and that is the regular order of the appearance of the different species, which follow each other in set sequence. First comes the Winter run of "springs," followed in some places by an early spring run of small-sized cohoes. Then for a month or so there are no salmon to be caught except a few odd "springs."

In mid-Summer, after a second run of "springs," the sockeyes make their appearance, almost toothless fish, whose habits of feeding appear to be quite different from those of the other salmon species. When caught, their stomachs are invariably empty, though salmon of other varieties will be found gorged with the young of their own and other fish species. This makes no difference to the canner, but to the sportsman and the man who fishes for his own food, it makes all the difference.

The appearance of the sockeyes, running in their millions, is usually the signal for many an enthusiastic sportsman to get out in his boat and start to troll for the cohoes, which have not yet arrived on the coast; he may perhaps catch an odd spring or even a coho, which has arrived as a forerunner of the main body, but his bait will be ignored by the sockeyes, even though they may be leaping and sporting all round his boat. It is tantalizing and puzzling to the novice, but the explanation is simple to the old hand. He knows the fish seen are sockeyes and that it is useless to try and tempt them with a spoon or other bait, and he knows that the cohoes, who will greedily take his imitation of their cannibal food, are not due until the run of sockeyes is virtually at an end.

The commercial fishermen and the canners know this sequence in the run of the different species to be a law adhered to every season without an exception, and make their plans accordingly. They know within a day or two when to expect the big Summer run of springs; if the sockeyes do not put in an appearance by a certain date in July they begin to be anxious; as soon as the humpbacks appear (every other year only) they realize that the sockeye run is drawing to a rapid close, while, after the sockeyes have all finished running, they may turn their attention to the dog-salmon, which, while of little value to them for canning purposes, find a ready market in the Orient, when cured whole.

As regular as seed-time and harvest is the run of the salmon, and just as different crops are ripe for the harvest at different times of the year, so it is with the different species of salmon, which are ripe for spawning at different times, and therefore make their run from their unknown ocean habitats to the fresh water streams of our coast in a perfectly regular rotation.

A description of the salmon run of this part of the world is a thing hard to believe by those who have never actually seen it for themselves. Every river and every little creek on the coastline, containing enough water for a salmon to make its way into, will be packed with fish, bruised and broken in their frantic struggle to work their way up, and further upstream over rocks and rapids, obedience to the instinct of their spawning ground.

In the fall, when the water is low, the fish are seen in great numbers, and the run is at its height.

INSIDE THE TRAP - LIFTING THE CATCH



TYPICAL CANNERY HANDS

Train Signalling Device

It is only after a disaster such as that which occurred at Aisgill that we obtain a measure of how much inventive talent there is in the country, writes an engineering correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph. Hundreds of patents relating to train signalling and lighting have been rushed through during the past month, many of these having been evolved by persons possessing only the slightest, if any, practical knowledge of railway working. As an example of the latter class we make take a recently filed provisional specification for "Improvements in signalling devices for use on railways," the invention of a city merchant, who states that the main object of his invention is "to provide means of preventing the occurrence of accidents such as may occur owing to a train passing an adverse signal. Under conditions such as prevail in existing railway systems, a signalman is powerless in any way to signal a train which has passed signals under his control," and the object of the invention is to provide means whereby a signalman may in such cases provide a warning which may be audible and visible to the driver or guard of a train.

AERIAL SIGNALLING

To accomplish this the inventor provides a detonating apparatus which is designed, on exploding, to afford a visual signal in addition to the audible signal due to the detonation. For example, says the inventor, "for night work the appliance may be caused to discharge a rocket showing red sparks, or the like, whereas for day work shot carrying small red streamers may be discharged by the detonating apparatus. In either case it will be understood that the rocket or equivalent device is directed towards the train which has passed the signal in order that the attention of the driver or other officials of the train may be arrested. The detonating device is arranged to be exploded by an electric current under the control of the signalman, who merely has to depress a switch, when the discharge immediately follows." This system would be impossible at a busy junction with trains practically always passing, rendering it impossible for the signalman to keep his eye on all of them as well as to attend to his multifarious other duties. Moreover, such a system directly violates a most important and fundamental rule of safe railway signalling, viz., "every defect which could possibly arise, such as from accidental injury or from lack of maintenance, and which could prevent the normal working of the system, should, if it occurs, be followed by the 'safe' error." If the battery should become exhausted or a wire break, it would not be possible in this aerial system, to warn the train of danger ahead.

DECREASING THE PERSONAL ELEMENT

No, the personal element in railway signalling must be decreased rather than added to, and this can best be done by the adoption of the electrical devices that are now available, e.g., the system of track circuits and that of cab signals. On the former the Midland Railway Company is said to have decided to spend £100,000, yet the system would seem to be quite useless for the prevention of accidents of the Aisgill type, where the disaster was caused by over-running the signals, though, on the other hand, it would prevent accidents such as that which occurred at Colchester. Mechanical cab signalling of a somewhat primitive type is to be seen in operation on the London electric railways. Here we have the "trip-cock" type, in which a "stop arm" placed near the rails and working in conjunction with fixed signals at the side of the line is raised or lowered according as the signal is at danger or not. If at danger, it comes into contact with the trip-cock on the train and thus applies the brake. For open line work this system is unsuitable, as it is affected in its workings by snow, misplaced ballast, or dirt; further, it is not impossible for the stop arm to stick in the "clear" position. In "trip-cock" systems it is customary to effect the return of the stop-arm to the "danger" position by a spring, or by mechanically connecting the arm to the fixed signal; but neither of these expedients accords with good signal engineering practice.

CAB SIGNALLING

These dangers are minimized in systems of cab signalling, in which a fixed ramp, or tapered rail, placed between the rails, is used, but here there is liable to be trouble with the "shoe," or ramp engaging member hanging below the engine, this wearing considerably at high speeds. Both the Great Western Railway and the Midland Railway have cab signals of the ramp type in use, but trouble has occurred with broken shoes; further, dangerous errors may arise if the wires connecting the shoe-controlled switch to the cab whistle magnet become "earthed." The latter remark applies also in the case of the system adopted on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, France, but here the shoe difficulty is eliminated by the use of a wire brush, which eliminates impact trouble between the fixed ramp and the moving contact piece on the locomotive. A fatal objection to the French type is that current is required to indicate danger; whatever be the system of cab signalling, it should be so arranged that current is required in the circuit before the "clear" signal is given.

By employing a rotatable wheel instead of the shoe mentioned above, the impact trouble is reduced 50 per cent, and better ramp contact is obtainable; in addition, wear-and-tear is reduced, so that the system becomes more reliable.

THE DAMMOND SYSTEM

This latter system is used in the Dammond system, the invention of Mr. W. H. Dammond, of West Bridgford, Notts, who recently had his system of visual and audible cab signalling thoroughly tested on a full-size scale during twenty months (including two whole Winters) on an industrial locomotive running on a piece of standard gauge track in Nottingham.

In the Dammond system there is a battery on the engine, this being connected to the case in the engine cab which contains the signals, another battery being beside the track at each signal-post, and connected to the ramp. When a locomotive is above the ramp, the suspended and insulated wheel makes electrical contact with the ramp, so that when the line is clear the circuit is completed, and the indicator gives the "clear" signal in the cab. However, if the signal beside the line be at danger the circuit is broken at the ramp, and so the alarm is given to the driver. As at present arranged,

the resulting errors are of a dangerous character.

Mr. Dammond claims, in this connection, that his full-size installation has been most thoroughly and severely tested, in that it was deliberately put out of order many thousands of times in order to ascertain whether, under derangements at all possible to occur in practice, the safety of the train would be imperilled, and it is stated that the system never failed when so tested.

"WIRELESS" TRAIN CONTROL

As regards "wireless" train control this possesses serious disadvantages as compared with the various non-"wireless" types; and, as yet the "wireless" systems have not afforded any advantage over the ramp systems to compensate for drawbacks apparently inseparable from "wireless" action. Incidentally it is noteworthy that many of these so-called "wireless" systems require more wire for their installation than some of the non-"wireless" systems; further, they are more complicated. Thus, in one "wireless" system a high tension transformer is required for each block, and for each transformer there is a pair of sparking balls which spark conspicuously in track sections that are clear. Electric oscillations are thus generated, and these are fed into, or cut out from, a wire running along the track in the block considered. A relay connected to the block ahead is energized or de-energized in the ordinary way, thus controlling the admission of electric oscillations to the wire on the track. The system requires not fewer than five magnets to do the

C.P.R. Hotel, Vancouver Past and Present

This photo of October 7, 1913, shows the frame of the central portion of the new Hotel Vancouver up to its full height of fifteen stories; also the last remaining corner of the original hotel designed by Mr. Sorby and built in 1887. Its removal was commenced October 10, 1913, and is now demolished.

The two taken together typifies the growth of the C. P. R. in all lines. The original hotel was put up in the cheapest possible manner, leaving out all architectural finish; the new structure speaks for success in the past and confidence in the future.

The original drawings for the Hotel Vancouver were prepared in Montreal, where I was acting as architect to the C. P. R., and were approved by Mr. Van Horne. The small amount of completion they required, after a survey of the site, was done in Vancouver. Everything was completed and ready to hand over to Mr. Abbott, the then superintendent of the C. P. R., on Saturday, June 12, 1886, when Mr. Abbott informed me that he did not propose employing me in the superintendence of the building, but a building superintendent, as had been done in stations I had designed for Toronto, Winnipeg and many other places. As I had come out from Montreal to act for the C. P. R., this was contrary to our tacit arrangements; I therefore decided not to deliver the drawings until this matter could be settled on a more satisfactory basis.

Sunday, June 13, 1886, was a very hot day with a freshening breeze from the West, and my afternoon siesta was disturbed by Mr. Ferguson tapping at my door, saying that the town was afire! I hastened to the C. P. R. offices, which adjoined mine in the Ferguson Block, and got them to work to collect all their books and helped them to rush them to a rowboat close to the Sunnyside Hotel. Finally I jammed my hat on my head and rushed through the smoke and fire and tumbled into the boat and escaped to safety. Everything I possessed was destroyed, including the completed drawings which I had failed to deliver! The irony of fate! That \$3,000 had gone up in smoke.

Well, I had to begin all over again and build it up, as best I could, from the plans Mr. Van Horne had approved.

The C. P. R., as represented by Mr. Abbott, had but small belief in the prospects of Vancouver; the bricks used in the lower story were made in Victoria at a brick field somewhere above the Gorge bridge (not now in existence), they were so soft no one in Victoria would use them. However, the C. P. R. bought the lot cheap. The frosts of the first Winter pitted the whole front so badly that they were obliged to cement the whole storey to secure a decent face. Every bit of decoration was left out. The roof was covered with the cheapest tinned iron shingles and leaked like a sieve, at which time they called me in to finish the work.

With this experience and being burnt out twice, I decided to come to Victoria. Sir George Stephen told me that I had shown my appreciation of Vancouver by turning my back upon the place, and that they would show me

no consideration. They took from me their business and also the Hudson's Bay business. I expressed to him my appreciation of his courtesy and have contrived to live to a ripe old age without their patronage. Later the town asked me to leave Victoria and take up the development of their harbor of Vancouver, etc.

I believe in Victoria's future, I'll stay by Victoria's harbor in spite of all opposition till I see it all accomplished, or die in the doing.

eral log shanties were constructed, and into the comparative comfort of these the men moved during that month.

The Winter sets in early in latitude 67 degrees North, and the working day soon contracted to the period between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. The sounding was continued throughout the Winter, the channel being frozen over for a distance of twelve or thirteen miles from shore. Each morning the party left the comfortable log hut headquarters and proceeded to the spot set for the day's operations. Here a tent was generally pitched on the ice and a hole broken, through which the apparatus could be lowered into the water. If far from headquarters the members of the party ate their lunch in the tent, and thus saved a midday trip to the shore. In this way the channel was sounded directly out to the open water during a Winter when the average temperature was 23 degrees below zero.

Royal Academician (displaying a picture of a convict-looking yokel working with a spade).—"The critics accuse me of repeating myself year after year; isn't it absurd? Last year he had whiskers, and he was digging with a fork."—Bystander.

Winter at Hudson Bay

MEMBERS of the Dominion Government hydrographic survey party sent to locate a harbor at Port Nelson, the future terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, have brought back to civilization interesting tales of a Winter spent in that outpost of civilization, says The Toronto Globe. Leaving Winnipeg on June 10, 1912, the overland party, consisting of four engineers, six halfbreeds and six Indians, went by foot as far as Norway House. From here the journey was by canoe down the Hayes River to York Factory, which was reached early in the month of July. Port Nelson, the final destination, lay across the mouth of the river, some fifteen or sixteen miles from York Factory.

The locality chosen as the site of a future town and terminus is rather low and swampy, and presented a desolate appearance, with the marshy ground covered with patchy growths of small spruce and tamarac. Mosquitoes and black flies abounded, and added their quota to the discomforts of the party. The first few days, of course, were spent in the erection of a Summer camp, tents being pitched, and provisions stored for the Fall. Early in October sev-

But what of the nights? Several miles away was York Factory, with its handful of souls—the factor and his family, the minister and his wife and a few traders. York Factory offered little in the way of social enjoyment. The result was that the party spent the long evenings at headquarters, amusing themselves with cards or reading the small library brought in under considerable hardship. Once or twice in the long Winter the monotony was broken by calls from transients, who arranged to pass a night with the "boys," the Mounted Police patrol making several such visits. Then, of course, there was Christmas Day, when several fancy touches were given the menu card and when two engineers dropped in from the neighborhood of Split Lake to enjoy the festivities of the day. Every second Sunday during the Winter season the minister from York Factory appeared at headquarters, bringing with him his two-by-four hand-organ, and the way was observed with due decorum.

Communication with "the outside" was practically cut off for several months, the first mail after October arriving by dog-train about January 12. In the Summer it came in by canoe from Norway House. This isolation was rendered less serious by the abundance of good food in the cook's larder. During the entire season fresh meat was daily on the table, the party finding plenty of game, such as caribou, wild geese and ducks, and ptarmigan. This supply of fresh and appetizing food no doubt contributed much to the health of the men. Though a doctor was among their number till the month of April, 1913, practically not a case of a serious nature demanded his attention.

Those of the original party who have returned South came by way of the Labrador coast to North Sydney.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN INDIA

It is well known that the system of irrigation in India, especially in Northern India, is one of the most ambitious undertakings in the world. Speaking at the engineering conference at Simla recently, the Hon. R. P. Russell gave some interesting facts and figures relating to the work which has been done in this direction during the last 30 years.

Thirty years ago 66 irrigation projects were in operation under the Public Works Department in India, on which the total capital outlay was about £13,000,000, and the net revenue derived from them was nearly £670,000. Twenty years later the number of irrigation projects had increased to 124, and the capital outlay to about £28,000,000, while the net revenue per annum had risen to nearly £1,800,000 sterling.

At the present time there are in operation 188 irrigation systems under the P. W. D. having a capital value of nearly £36,000,000, and bringing in a net revenue of about £2,700,000 sterling. Ten years ago there were in operation more than 43,000 miles of canals and distributaries. During the last 10 years 10,000 miles have been added to that total.

Thirty years ago the area served by irrigation systems of all kinds amounted to about 11,000,000 acres. Twenty years later this had been increased to about 19,000,000 acres, and the present area under irrigation is about 23,000,000 acres. When the works now under construction are completed it is confidently expected that the irrigated area will amount to fully 27,000,000 acres. The total area which under this system is practically immune from famine is considerably over 100,000 square miles, or an area almost equal to that of the British Isles.

LARGEST DYKE IN EUROPE

The greatest valley dyke in Europe is rapidly approaching completion, and will be opened this year. It is situated at Hemfurth, in the principality of Waldeck, and has been constructed at a cost of 20,000,000 marks.

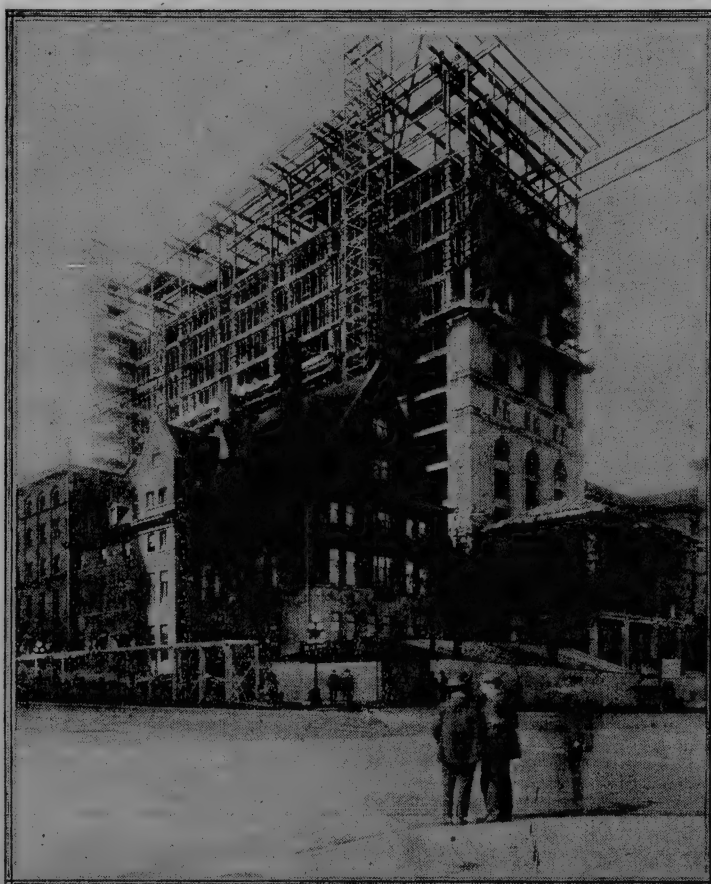
The massive wall is 380 metres long, 30 metres thick at the base, and six at the top. It can dam up 200,000,000 cubic metres of water. No fewer than five villages and hamlets have had to make way for the colossal undertaking. These walls, built across a valley, to bar the river, have become very general of late years in Germany.

They serve the purpose of protecting the valleys from damage in case of floods, whilst the water collected in the basin, and which develops thousands of horsepower, is used for driving turbines. At the foot of the Hemfurth dyke are a number of exits through which the water pours with enormous force into the machine houses. Thus the great expense of construction is more than defrayed within a few years.

Dorothy looked at the vivid sunshine streaming through the window and listened to the laugh of the waves on the seashore, and sighed. Then came a bright idea.

"You know, Miss Wright," she said persuasively, "I really don't think mummies would like me to do any more of those sums, because you see, in them you borrow ten and pay back only one—and that's cheating!"

"Now, just one more subtraction sum," began the governess firmly.



An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Stories of Old Rome—Pompey (Continued)

After his conquests in Armenia, Pompey left that country in charge of Africanus and began his long chase after the fugitive Mithridates. His way led him through many countries, and he left behind him a bloody trail, for the battles he fought were fierce and numerous. Mithridates still had friends among the warlike nations inhabiting about Mount Caucasus. But in nearly all instances Pompey was successful, though in one case he was obliged to go back and subdue a people for the second time.

These people in question were the Albanians, who had agreed to keep the peace, and when Pompey heard of their revolt he was fiercely angry. For he was then on the march toward the Bosphorus, but as yet was a long way off from his destination, and his way presented almost insurmountable difficulties. But he had been told that Mithridates was somewhere near the Maeotian Sea in hiding, and all other matters had taken secondary place with Pompey to the capture of this wonderful old warrior king. He turned back, however, to fight the Albanians over again, and had a very painful and tedious march over difficult country to do so. The battle which took place when the two armies met was one of the bloodiest of all that long series. There were 75,000 Albanians, and they made a frightful array drawn up in battle line, all clad in the skins of wild beasts, shouting and shrieking, and pounding on their kettle-drums, while they waved their knives and spears aloft. And mingled with the deeper note of the men's voices was a shriller, more piercing sound. The Amazons, those wonderful fighting women, had come down from the hills to aid the Albanians. But the Romans were victorious in the engagement which took place, and at evening, when the battle was done, they came among the slain seeking the bodies of the women warriors. Not one did they find, some of their clothing was there on the bloody field, and some of their arms, but no other trace of the Amazons.

So Pompey took up his way again, and everywhere success followed his arms. Scores of the castles of Mithridates fell into his hands and much gold and treasure. Many of the chiefs through whose country he passed sent him their voluntary submission and rich gifts to buy his favor; for instance, the King of Iberia gave him a bedstead, a chair, and a table of state, all made of solid gold. But Pompey showed no great love for riches, and this fine present, together with many another, was given to the public treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. In Mithridates' castles countless slaves and many concubines were found, but Pompey, unlike too many of the Roman conquerors gave the most of them their liberty, sending the women away to their parents and relations, for the concubines in many cases were the daughters or wives of princes and great commanders.

It was when the Roman Army was not far from Petra, whither Pompey had gone to fight against the kings of the Arabs, and Pompey himself was riding up and down before the camp, that a crowd of horsemen appearing in the distance, the Roman leader went forward to meet them.

The newcomers were camp-couriers from Pontus, and they carried their spears with the heads down, and the handles of the spears were festooned with laurel. Pompey knew they were bringing good tidings. He took the letters they gave him and the soldiers of the Roman Army came up about him all eager and clamoring for news. Pompey broke the seals of the letters and read. Seeing his face light up, the soldiers were more impatient than ever to know the contents of the letters. They set up a great heap of pack saddles for Pompey to stand upon, and he, dismounting from his horse, climbed this military substitute for a tribunal, and gave the great news forth, and all the army of Romans fell a shouting and a screaming with joy, and hastened to thank the gods and to do a vast deal of sacrificing.

And yet all that the letters contained was the story of how a sad, old man had died. For Mithridates, broken-hearted because his son Pharnaces had revolted against him, had put an end to his own life. So, after all, the Romans need not have been quite so triumphant, and probably Pompey's joy was not untinted with disappointment. For, in a way, it seemed as if that brave King of Pontus had still outwitted the Romans, and that death had merely crowned his victory. Had he lived, he might have raised another army, as he had done countless times before. But he preferred to die, and he remained a great king until the end.

Afterwards, the body of Mithridates was delivered into the hands of Pompey, but he would not bring himself to look upon the face of it. "He admired the richness of his robes, no less than the size and splendor of his armor," and because he could not help having a great and deep respect for the dead king, he had the body sent in great state to the city of Sinope.

The long war with Mithridates now being

really at an end, Pompey took up his triumphant journey home. And if his way out was marked with blood, his way back was marked by peace and joy. To many of the subdued cities he gave their freedom, and distributed largesse with a lavish hand. He was going home, home to the city which he so dearly loved, and to the country which he had served so well, and which he knew was awaiting to honor him as it had never honored another.

(To be Continued)

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

(Continued)

On the death of Henry, Louis of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria were rivals for the Imperial Crown, although the rivalry was not of their own making. They were warm personal friends, and Louis gave Frederick a promise of his support, but when the votes came to be taken, it was found that he himself had been selected. Frederick did not waive his claim. While Louis was being crowned in the city of Cologne, Frederick was crowned outside of the walls. For years there were bitter strivings between these two, but in the end Louis was successful and Frederick was taken prisoner. This did not end the strife, because Leopold, Frederick's brother, was resolved not to yield to Louis; but the latter put an end to the strife by bringing Frederick out of his prison and crowning him as joint emperor. Louis died in 1347, after a very turbulent reign, the story of which is hardly worth the telling. During it the Pope and the King of France were virtually the rulers of Germany. Readers of English history will remember that the blind King of Bohemia was slain at Crecy, and that the Prince of Wales adopted his crest and motto. The quarrel of which Crecy was the outcome really did not concern Germany, and the participation of German princes in the war was so little to be expected, that King Edward, viewing the field of Crecy and seeing so many bodies of soldiers from across the Rhine, exclaimed, "O ye Germans; how could ye die for a French king."

The most permanent political event of this reign was the declaration of independence of several of the Swiss cantons, and the establishment of a confederacy, which yet continues. But if the reign of Louis was not fruitful of many important political results, it will be remembered for other reasons. In 1337 a great comet appeared, and the whole of Europe was stricken with terror. That the end of the world was approaching was the opinion of nearly everyone. The comet vanished in due course, but in the three years following enormous numbers of locusts appeared. The terror of the people had hardly subsided when the Emperor died in 1347. Indeed, the last days were even then supposed to be at hand, and when, in the following year, a frightful earthquake happened, the people were stricken with terror. This earthquake was perhaps the most severe of which we have any record. It devastated Greece, Cyprus, Italy, and the southern part of Switzerland. How much further it extended is not known, but its severity was such that in several places mountains were swallowed up and the whole face of the country was changed. Even if we assume that the accounts which have come down to us have been exaggerated, the period must have been one calculated to appal even the stoutest heart. The air was thick, pestilential and stifling, say historians who profess to be relating the facts. Countless meteors appeared in the heavens. One account tells of a gigantic pillar of fire which stood in the heavens above the city of Avignon. Eight years later there came another earthquake, not so extensive as that of 1347, but equally severe where it occurred. Concurrent with these events was the Black Plague. It is thought to have originated in China but it swept over Asia and Europe as no other pestilence either before or since. There is no means of ascertaining just when it began, but it seems first to have appeared in China in 1333. For fifteen years that country suffered horribly. The plague was not the only evil. There were droughts, floods, famines, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, swarms of locusts and even what seemed to be complete reversals of the seasons. There is nothing recorded in history at all comparable to the afflictions under which China and the whole Orient suffered during those fifteen years. The climax was the plague, or Black Death. A contemporary writer, speaking of the coming of the plague to Italy, says it was preceded by a thick and awful fog, which came out of the East. The pestilence lasted until 1354, its greatest violence being during the years 1348-'50. In China alone 13,000,000 people died; in the rest of the Orient the victims were estimated at 24,000,000. It is said that 35,000,000 was a moderate estimate for the death roll of Europe. How many millions died in Africa, no one pretends to know. It is perhaps within the mark to say that at least 100,000,000 people perished. One writer says: "Everywhere was death. All animal life was threatened. Rivers were consecrated to receive corpses that no one dared bury. Thousands

of bodies were cast into huge pits. Death was on the sea, too, as well as on the land, and the imagination is quickened to the realization of the terrible mortality by accounts of ships without crews, the crews dead and putrifying on the decks of the aimless hulls—drifting through the Mediterranean, the Black and the North Seas, and cursing with their contagion the shores on which the winds or tides happened to cast them."

Following the plague there came in Germany a fierce persecution of the Jews, who were blamed for it. This arose out of the processions of the Flagellants, a religious order which overran Central Europe, preaching repentance, condemning the Church for abuses and rulers for their wickedness. It was a time of intense excitement. Something, no one is quite sure what, directed this feeling against the Jews, and they were slain by thousands. So terrible was the massacre that in some places the Jewish population slew themselves by hundreds as the easiest way of escaping from the torture of their persecutors. Taken all in all, it is doubtless true that the years immediately preceding and immediately following the death of the Emperor Louis were the most terrible in all the history of the world, so far as any records go.

(To be Continued)

RIDDLES OF NATURE

(Continued)

Last Sunday we spoke of the riddle which Nature presents us when we seek to discover what becomes of the energy which produces the undulations of the ether, which in their turn produce light. The ether itself is an insoluble riddle apparently. Its existence is not known; it is only inferred as a working hypothesis. We described in a former article what a working hypothesis is. Scientific men assume that something must pervade the Universe everywhere, or else there would be no medium for the transportation of light, electricity or other forms of energy. The ether pervades the most solid substances as well as the vast realms of space. Indeed the whole visible Universe is afloat in the ether. A piece of wood afloat on the water displaces a certain amount of the water; but the Ether, floating in the ether, displaces none of it. There has been a great deal of scientific speculation concerning this mysterious thing, and the latest view is that it is an incomprehensible substance, many million times less dense than anything else. There can be no greater riddle than this: What can be the nature of that which cannot be seen, or touched, or weighed or measured, which has neither color nor odor, which is everywhere and yet we are unconscious of it?

Light is due to undulations of the ether; sound arises from pulsations of the atmosphere. Sound originates in vibration. Primarily there must be a displacement of the atmosphere or there will be no sound. A note of a piano is struck: the wire on which the hammer strikes vibrates. The vibration is communicated to the adjoining air particles and is passed on from them to the next, and so on until the ear is reached and a sound is heard. Here are five, billiard balls lying on the table touching each other; a sixth ball is rolled gently against one of the end balls; the ball at the other end rolls away, but neither the ball struck nor the intermediate balls move. In like manner the vibrating string of the piano imparts a pulse to the air particles next it, and each of these passes it on until it reaches the ear-drum, or whatever it may be that we hear with, and so it reaches the brain and we hear the sound. Here we get the reason of the apparently absurd question: If a tree should fall in the forest with no living creature to hear it would it make any noise? The answer seems to be that it would cause sound, but not noise, for noise is the effect of sound upon something capable of detecting it. But there is no riddle in this. The riddle is as to what becomes of the energy which produces sound, if, as we are told, energy cannot be annihilated, although it may be converted into another form.

This may need a little explanation. If we hammer an object it becomes warm; that is, the energy of our blows is converted into heat. Certain people are able to produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together in a certain way. A person who can do this, and any one can if he learns how, eats certain food; this food enables him to exercise energy; he imparts this energy to a piece of wood; the energy is converted into heat; the heat takes the form of fire; the fire may be made to communicate its heat to water and so produce steam; the steam may drive an engine, and so on ad infinitum. The blow of the piano hammer creates sound, what becomes of the sound, that is, of the energy which produced the sound? We are told that force is indestructible. What becomes of the force with which we strike the note of the piano to set the string vibrating, to cause the air to pulsate, to set our ear-drums in motion? By analogy with other things we are bound to assume that the process does not stop at this point. The atmosphere is full of sound pulsations. Some of them are so slow that we cannot hear them; others are so rapid as to be inaudible to man-

kind; whether they are so to other creatures we do not know. The question is what becomes of the energy which produces these atmospheric pulsations? It cannot be annihilated.

While speaking of sound, mention may be made of a few interesting facts relative to the vibrations which cause it. Sound is carried through the air at approximately 1,000 feet per second, the rate varying with the temperature. Through water it is carried from four to five times as fast, the rate varying with the amount of matter held in solution by the water. Through iron it passes at from fifteen to seventeen times as fast as through the air, the difference being dependent upon the temperature. Along the fibre of wood, its rate is between 10,000 and 15,000 feet per second, the difference depending upon the kind of wood; across the fibre the rate is about one-third of this.

(To be Continued)

QUEST OF THE OCCULT

St. Paul believed in the occult. Writing to the Ephesians he said of Christ, "For by Him were all things created that are in Heaven and that are on earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities or powers." To the Ephesians he wrote: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." To the Romans he wrote: "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." The key to these three quotations is in the second: "We wrestle not with flesh and blood." The language clearly indicates that Paul believed that there are occult powers of evil which must be overcome. "Thrones, dominions, principalities and powers" were terms used in the early days of Christianity to define the various orders of angels. Dante, in the "Inferno," accepts this explanation, and we find traces of the same idea in "Paradise Lost." Very great interest attaches to this in view of the very remarkable revival of the quest of the occult now in progress. To most people the utterances of Sir Oliver Lodge at the opening of the late session of the British Association came as a surprise, but not to those who have watched the progress of this investigation. To them it seemed as though he had been very guarded in his statement.

The address of Sir Oliver was so long, and so much of it was occupied with abstruse scientific dissertation, that it has not been very widely published, and hence not generally read. The paragraph, which may be regarded, apparently as epoch-making, is as follows: "The evidence to my mind goes to prove that discarnate intelligence, under certain conditions, may interact with us on the material side, thus indirectly coming within our scientific ken; and that gradually we may hope to attain some knowledge of a larger, perhaps ethereal, existence and of the conditions regulating intercourse across the chasm. A body of responsible investigators has even now landed upon the treacherous, but promising, shores of a new continent, and there is more to say than that." The methods of science are not the only way, though they are our way, of being piloted to truth. In reading this we must remember that the words were spoken by one of the greatest physical scientists of the day to the greatest scientific assemblage in the world.

Sir Oliver is, we think, yet president of the Psychical Research Society in the chair of which have been such distinguished men as the Hon. Mr. Balfour, at one time Prime Minister; Prof. Balfour Stewart, Sir William Crookes and Prof. William James, of Harvard. It was founded in 1882 by Prof. Sedgewick, and therefore has for thirty-one years devoted itself to the scientific study of the occult.

We direct attention to the parallel between one of the remarks by Sir Oliver Lodge, above quoted, and one made by St. Paul. The distinguished president of the British Association said: "The methods of science are not the only way, though they are our way, of being piloted to truth." The great apostle to the Gentiles wrote of what he called "The hidden wisdom, God," that "these things are spiritually discerned." Read the whole of Chapter 2 of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians and the parallel between the two statements will be the more apparent. In this chapter, Paul very clearly points out that there are other ways than that of human wisdom of "being piloted to the truth."

The only purpose of this article is to point out the nature of the quest of the occult and to show that it is by no means necessarily hostile to religion, but rather in accordance with the ideas expressed by the great Apostle, who did more than anyone else to formulate Christianity in a distinct religion. It is not for us to express any opinion as to the conclusion to which these things point. We confess to being quite unable to do so. It may be conceded that some persons will regard the

utterances of Sir Oliver Lodge as impious, and look upon the whole effort of the Psychical Research Society as an unwarranted invasion of a field wherein man has no business to tread. But there is no use in advancing such a contention. Facts are facts, and opinions cannot alter them. Facts in the realm of psychical research must be proved in the same way that other things are proved, and if the result is that some of our ideas are overturned, it will be only what has happened in a thousand other instances. If Sir Oliver Lodge and those who think as he does are wrong, they will prove themselves out of the court of human judgment. If they are investigating a realm of truth, their discoveries may be of enormous value to mankind. It is quite possible, indeed one might be justified in saying it is extremely probable, that they are only as yet seeing "through a glass darkly." In every other range of human enquiry this has been the way. When Columbus found America he was looking for Asia. We do not know to what the quest of the occult will lead. But there is one thing to which it will not lead, namely, to a conclusion that Love is not the fulfilling of Law, or that we should do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. The expectancy of the world is a life beyond that process which we call death. The late William T. Stead wrote: "The period of growth and probation is no more complete at death than it is on leaving school, finishing an apprenticeship or retiring from business. The environment is changed. But the principles of growth, of evolution, of endless progress towards ideal perfection continues to be the law of life." This is singularly like an expression in the Epistle to the Hebrews, which is generally attributed to Paul. In this Epistle, reference is made to "the spirits of just men made perfect." Clearly, for longer than most of us think, there has been an expectancy of the character of which we are now speaking, and if it has been largely lost sight of in religious teaching, if we have grown to think that the future life is now progressive, possibly we may have been in error. Possibly we have been misreading the teachings of the Fathers. The new line of thought, which is obtaining so great a vogue at the present time, may result in the broadening of Christianity.

ART OF THE EGYPTIANS

Tracing the peculiarly unique development of art in Egypt from the primitive scratchings on stone of the earliest period to the wonderfully-executed sculpture of later years, Mr. C. T. Currelly, director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, delivered an instructive and withal entertaining lecture on sculpture and painting in Egypt, before the Montreal Art Association.

Dealing with the reason for sculpture in the earliest days of the Egyptians, the lecturer said that the primitive idea was that by making a picture of an object one obtained possession of that object. So there were many pictures of animals scratched in the rock so that the artist might obtain control of the animal represented. Then, too, the early art of the Egyptians was to a very great extent religious. In the best period of art embalming was as yet unknown and art was practically dead when that science was practiced. The idea was that when a man died his soul went to the underworld, but his double remained near the body. As the body could not be preserved a representation of it was painted or drawn or carved in stone. So it was believed the double would be kept in existence, for it was believed that if the double ceased to exist so did the soul and the result was annihilation.

So, said Mr. Currelly, religion occupied an important place in Egyptian art. The tombs were decorated and the sculptures were most often connected with religion in some way. In this connection the inscriptions on the walls of the tombs were wonderfully executed, each unit having a different relation to the whole and being carefully thought out in their relations to each other. The sculptures made of granite, contrary to what many believed, were beaten out with hammers and not cut with chisels. The lecturer told of actually finding a number of these hammers beside a carving.

The Egyptians, continued Mr. Currelly, had inherited the real skill and science of making their hands do what their minds wanted. From rough scratches in stone the sculpture had developed to a wonderful perfection. Some particularly fine specimens were illustrated, some of these sculptures being over 10,000 years old. A feature of the early Egyptian sculpture was that it rarely expressed motion in the sense that the art of other nations expressed it. The figures were usually in fixed attitudes, although at times the anatomical knowledge displayed in the execution was considerable, while in some of the work the expression was well portrayed.

A man who moralizes is usually a hypocrite, and a woman who moralizes is invariably plain.

Absence may make a woman's heart grow fonder, but it is presence that plays the mischief with a man.

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

HE STRUCK A MATCH

He struck a match as he passed through
The glorious growth of centuries;
He lit his pipe—and then he threw
The tiny blaze among the trees.
It flickered, seemed to die away—
And he, all careless, passed along,
Filled with the pleasure of the day,
The glory of the Forest's song.

Furious, wild-driv'n by the gale
That roared as Hell is thought to roar,
The forest fire swept hill and vale,
Claiming its victims by the score.
Huge flame-tongues covered every place
That even seemed to offer hope.
And devastation smote Earth's face;
No power save God's, with this could cope.

Black are the hills where stood the trees
That graced them so short time ago;
No more their green boughs to the breeze
Sing gently, waving to and fro;
Black are the stumps and dry the hills
That yesterday so joyous went;
But blackest is it that these hills
Are suffered by the innocent

—Carroll Wright.

THE COLOR OF GUT

We make innumerable changes of fly in the hope that thus we shall eventually select, or stumble on, a pattern which will be fatally alluring to hitherto recalcitrant trout. Many of us usually begin the choice of a succession of artificials by selecting those of which the colors most nearly approximate to those of the natural insects which at the moment may be on the water. Afterwards individual fancies are probably our guides in the selection. Recent experiments have indicated the probable appearance that the fly presents to the fish, namely, that of an object seen as a silhouette against the light, showing only a little rather vague coloring, and this due principally to the transparency or light radiation of or from various colored fibres or tinsels. Nevertheless, old habits still induce the average angler to study the fly held so close that the light shines on not through it. Mere color as seen by us cannot be of importance if from any cause that color is non-existent so far as the fish is concerned. Although a color per se may, when seen from under water, be unnoticeable, yet it may have a considerable secondary effect on the visibility of the fly and its apparent shape, incidentally increasing, diminishing, or altering these according to circumstances.

The gut cast is generally selected with careful regard only as to its degree of fineness. Insufficient or ill-directed thought is bestowed on its tint. A dark fly is often exchanged for one of a lighter hue on the ground that the latter is more visible when the light fades and backgrounds darken. Yet how seldom do we change the cast for a similar reason but with an opposite motive. Recent experiments with the subaqueous camera show that the man at the end of the rod is recorded either as a prominent and gigantic figure or as a barely visible squat dwarf, and these differences of result are largely owing to the variations in coloring of his clothing in relation to the character of the background. I think that these experiments can be also applied to the tinting of gut, and that this, therefore, becomes principally a question of against what particular background will the fish be most likely to view it. To illustrate this: Some years ago I was fishing a section of the Kennet, which there ran between insignificant banks amidst broad open meadows, immediately behind which the ground-line rose very gradually from the plane of the river. Therefore, any object on or near the surface of the water and more than a few inches away from the low banks was necessarily outlined only against the sky to the trout below. Fish were rising and taking some duns, of which I had in my fly box what appeared to be a perfect imitation. Nevertheless, my creel remained empty, and though I rose many fish none fastened. Timing of the strike seemed correct, the gut was fine, and I kept myself and the rod out of sight as much as possible. Presently a man arrived with my lunch, and he watched the proceedings with interest. I knew him to be a very practical and successful angler, who, being in the employ of the owner of the water, was occasionally deputed to catch a brace of trout as required for the house. On these quests he was not as a rule absent very long, yet he seldom returned without fish, and he employed none but the most orthodox methods for their capture. I invited him to inspect my tackle and note possible defects. Both fly and quality of gut met with his approval, and he failed to find any reason for the short rises. Presently, whilst I lunched, he mentioned that my cast was stained a little darker than he thought good on such a clear day, and he indicated with motions of head and elbow the cloudless expanse above us. I handed him the fly book, told him to select what he considered a good colored cast, and, lunch finished, I again started fishing with the same results as before. I rose fish, but did not hook or even touch them.

Meanwhile another cast had been soaked. At this I looked dubiously, for it was old and frayed, but because all trace of stain had disappeared it was chosen by my adviser. It was mounted, and to it was attached the fly with which I had but lately failed to hook any of the fish risen. Now, at the second throw a fish feeding in midstream took the fly well, and before long the net went under as pretty a two-pounder as one could wish to see. In the course of an hour five of his comrades followed him into the basket, and only one trout was risen and not hooked. Then I got weeded, a breakage ensued and most of the frayed and ancient cast was lost. It was replaced by the rather deeply stained one with which I had originally started fishing. Promptly the old game of short rises began again, and, now believing that darkness of the gut was the cause I asked my attendant if he knew of an unstained cast or two. He said he had some at his cottage, and started off to get them. To shorten his return journey I followed some way downstream before beginning to fish again. Here the banks were higher and there were lots of bushes, close under which most of the fish were rising. These took my fly fairly well, and by the time the man had returned I had landed two and lost the same number. Thinking to better this, I put on one of the unstained casts that had just been brought to me. Now the effect was reversed and trout rose short at all flies on the white gut. These things happened many years ago, and I did not at the time think of the successful use of the white or stained gut respectively, with any idea of the relation of their tints to the background, but just idly accepted what my temporary mentor told me, i.e., that on clear, bright days he used a white, on dull ones a slightly stained cast. Long afterwards it occurred to me that as he usually fished in an open stretch of water free from trees and bushes the cast had thus always been more or less assimilated to the hue of the sky overhead.

I used to go bottom fishing in a small stream over which from each bank tall alders arched till their branches were almost intermingled. The bed of the stream was thickly lined with a black debris of dead limbs. Even the coarse fish therein for a generation at least defied capture, save on the rarest occasions. One day I tried absolutely black gut, and for the first time in my life took a full basket from that stream. Subsequent trials confirmed a belief in the virtue of sable strands if used on that darkly lined and shaded little river. With a friend I discussed the reason of my successes in this case, and we decided that as the color of the water was normal, it could only be the color of the background that necessitated blackened gut. That point decided, we experimented on other rivers with casts colored so that if they did not quite match, they at all events did not violently contrast with the surroundings. These experiments sometimes produced satisfactory results in the shape of good baskets of fish. The contents of ink, tea and coffee pots were our most useful adjuncts, and the first two of these while tinting seemed at the same time actually to strengthen the gut. Beware, however, of various makes of fancy inks. Some red ink which I used as part of a staining mixture, rotted gut in less than a week. Cheap dyes can now be bought even at village shops, and these, so far as I have tried them, seem to have no bad effects on the strength of the cast.

If the water is fairly transparent, although perhaps at the same time it may be highly colored, I do not think that its color should be allowed to influence the selection of a cast. If, however, the water is nearly opaque, owing to the addition of road washings or similar solid matter, its hue may be taken as a guide. One often hears a remark made to the effect that the gut is "very visible in the water." This is misleading, inasmuch as it may be true only from the point of view of an observer on the bank, who is looking at the cast with, instead of against, the light, and it would also be outlined upon an entirely different background from that against which it is seen by the fish. If we could obtain absolutely transparent gut, it would be invisible because of such transparency, although rays reflected from it might be seen. A suitable and perfectly transparent substance not being procurable, it seems obvious that the next best thing is to render what we have as inconspicuous as possible against its probable background. This would seem to be most effectively accomplished by its artificial endowment with what, when shown in various forms of animal or insect life, is called "protective coloring." Variations in the color of casts, which should range from light to dark shades, according to circumstances, seem to be quite as necessary and useful as changes of fly.

—H. Atwood.

OBSERVATIONS ON AN ANTELOPE HERD

The Winter of 1909-10 was a very hard Winter in the plains States. The snow came early, without wind to drift it, and it lay so deep that it covered the tops of the sagebrush. The short, sweet grama grass lay far below the level white surface. All streams of water out

in the hills were frozen fast. It was impossible for herds of antelope to get either food or water. In thousands they drifted towards the Platte River, where there is always open water, because of the great fall in the land. The last open season for antelope was in 1905. During this interval they had increased at a great rate. No one dreamed there were so many till the thing happened which I am about to tell. We had a great pasture adjoining our place in Morgan County, Colorado. It lay along the sand-hills, South of the river, about three-quarters of a mile. At that particular point there must have been some wind during the storms. At any rate, the tall sand-grass stood in many places for several hundred yards among the breaks in the hills. No road passed the pasture. On the morning of Thanksgiving Day a strange sight met our eyes. A drifting herd of antelope came into sight over the hills to the West of us. They came slowly and warily toward the house. When they came to a barbed wire fence, they knelt as gracefully as ever bride knelt at the altar and went under. When they came near enough to the house so we could get a count, we found there were over a hundred of the beautiful creatures. These were does, yearlings, and little ones. There were only a few bucks with horns. They seemed very thin, and naturally very shy, but they drifted by, and a half-mile further back reached the pasture. Here was plenty of feed. The hills sheltered them to the North. Water was near. They never left the pasture but once that Winter.

We notified the nearest game warden and then gave the matter such publicity as we could, so that hunters, if inclined to come there, would know that the herd was being watched. One night we heard dogs running in the pasture. The next morning our antelope were found to be drifting back past the place, over the same trail they had come. We took a team and sleigh and went to head them off. We had to keep a half-mile from them and work back and forth across the path they evidently proposed to take. After hours of hard work we succeeded in getting them back. Our team was exhausted, and we were hungry and tired, but it paid us, for we had the beautiful creatures to make a study of all the rest of the Winter. Others came till there were three hundred. There was but one antelope killed in the pasture all Winter. It was one of a pair of twins, and for weeks its twin fed near where it lay dead. There were a pair of huge eagles in that neighborhood, with a nest somewhere in the hills. These found a weakened yearling antelope, and with a cunning malignity, taking turns, pursued it till it dropped from exhaustion. Then they proceeded to kill it, by reaching the brain through the eyes, and feasted upon it so long as the cold weather lasted. The mother of the dead yearling did not show the same feeling for it that its twin did. We never saw her lingering about.

The antelope went into the pasture very thin. The snow had lain for nearly three weeks before they seemed to conclude that they must go to the river; then, too, they had been chased by coyotes and their trails showed blood everywhere as they went in. But in the breaks of the sand-hills they found food in plenty. They drank at night at the river. Examination showed well worn paths frequented every night. With the exception of the one time when they were chased with dogs, nothing ever molested them save this one pair of eagles, and when they began to go away, as they did in late Spring, they were in good condition. Many people visited the pasture besides ourselves. Very soon the antelope grew accustomed to us and permitted us to drive about among them not too close, however. We went among them nearly every day while the snow lasted. We had more than a hundred days of sleighing that Winter, so we saw them many times.

It was said that there were fully ten thousand antelope in Morgan County that Winter. It had not been believed that there were so many in that part of Colorado, until this deep snow and long continued hard freeze drove them out of the hills; the oldest inhabitant had never seen any such sight before. Some of the herds drifted across the railroads in the storms and were killed by fast trains. In one or two places that we knew of some were killed by hunters. One large herd, with many big bucks, was located near the mouth of Bijou Creek, and people drove out by hundreds to see them. Every herd in the county, save and except the one in our pasture, was fed by the State. We set every possible bit of wire-pulling to work that we knew of to have these fed by the State; but it was finally decided that they were doing well enough as it was, so they never had a mouthful of feed all Winter, except what they got of sand-grass from the pasture. Not till late Spring, when the mother antelopes began to drop their young did they leave. Then, one and two and three and four at a time, they drifted back into the hills where they came from, and with the exception of a scattering few none were left.

The laws of Colorado are excellent for the protection of her game. There has been no open season on antelope for many years, and the chances are that, by the time the open sea-

son comes again, there will be a new kink in the law that will again postpone it. Not for much money would we have missed the pretty sights that we saw that Winter on the glorious wind-swept plains of the great Centennial State. —Edith C. M. Brandeis, in Sports Afield.

RAISING GOLD FISH

LUCRATIVE SPORT

In New York a new industry has been flourishing for the last year—the raising of rare and splendid goldfish in back yards. Not the ordinary five-for-a-quarter variety of red and copperish glass-bowl-and-a-tumbler-of-water type of goldfish, but a royal breed of flaming sunset fish that was first bred in far-away China, and which, because of its gorgeous dress and rarity, has long commanded high prices from fish-lovers, whose piscatorial affection does not take the form of feeding on the finny tribe.

One breeder of back-yard goldfish was recently reported to have cleared \$120 a year from his little fish farm, and that, too, although he devoted to his experiment only such time as he could spare before and after office hours. The man knew a great deal about fish pets, but he applied it in the rearing of fish different from the birdstone, glass-bowl variety—land-some fish with silken tails, bulging eyes and colors of the rainbow. Of his new hobby he said:

"One of the cleanest, most intensely interesting and least troublesome hobbies a person can have is the keeping of pet goldfish. Once you have experienced the pleasure and interest that attaches to having a pair of these handsome creatures, you have found a hobby that will endure. And if you would have big returns for your outlay of time and money, try your hand at raising these pets for the market."

This expert last Summer successfully raised over 20,000 baby Chinese and Indian and Japanese goldfish in his back yard. In doing so he used every vessel that would contain water, from dishpans to discarded concrete washtubs and olive casks.

Five hundred years ago, instead of the dull-eyed mild little goldfish that nowadays amuse children in their semi-solent glides around the interior of glass bowls and tanks, fierce, wonderful and beautiful types of goldfish were first bred. Until five years ago these fish remained in China; but at that time the Philadelphia Aquarium Society imported some rare specimens by way of Germany. This variety is known as the veil-tailed dragon-eyed goldfish.

As much as one hundred dollars or even \$2,800 has been realized by the sale of perfect specimens of this fish, and inasmuch as there are scarcely more than a score of grown specimens in America these are virtually priceless. In the last year, however, several thousand young were bred, and the price of these has fallen to about five dollars each. Few of them, however, have seen the interior of bird and fish stores as yet.

The color scheme of these fish is very beautiful. They have few or no scales and the scattered scales here and there appear like spangles of gold on a ground of blue, purple, crimson, orange, white and pearl. Only one fish in 5,000,000 hatched is regarded as perfect.

The change in styles of goldfish in recent years are numerous. There are the old-fashioned fantail and the fringe-tail and the telescope yet, but these are greatly changed. Now the eyes on the dragon-eyed Chinese Veiltails are over an inch in circumference, and the bodies are like eggs or rubber balls, with long sweeping tails—each tail separate and distinct, and two, three and sometimes four to a fish. Some of these tails are turned upward; others are turned straight ahead; and some are elliptical, like two parenthesis on their sides.

Then there are the lettered dragon-eyes, on which there seem to be written Chinese words in black on scarlet or pearl bodies, and tiger dragon-eyes, with stripes of orange and black like the tiger. Then again there are the Calico fish, which have great blotches and stripes of all colors, like a piece of old-fashioned calico or a crazy quilt. There are the Dolphin-Owls, with great staring eyes like owls and long dolphin-shaped bodies and tails. There is also the Ofanda Shishigashira, or Lion-hearted Fringetail, which has only this year been successfully bred in America, and which grows a hood and a long mane like a lion from its second year, onward. These fish, the only grown pair of which, fully developed, are now in Philadelphia, cost \$1,000.—Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, A.B., M.A., M.D., in Rod and Gun.

MIKE AND THE WILD CAT

We had been all day in the swamp—Mike and I—and we came to an opening on some high ground, where a big log offered a comfortable resting spot. In the dim half-light there appeared to be a bunch on the end of the log that at first glance I took to be a mass of fungus; but Mike, who was nearest, whispered that it was something asleep. Closer inspection showed it to be three little

wild cat kittens. I was for converting them into specimens at once, but Mike demurred, saying he wanted them for pets. So he began his petting at once. Baby talk is not his strong point, but he tootsy-wootsied a little and one of them woke up and submitted to be rubbed. This one was to be named Daisy right then and there and the next one was to be Pink. Pink yawned and showed some right sharp looking teeth; stretching out a paw, she also exhibited claws that promised to be right serviceable. Mike hesitated, but, when I began to make invidious remarks about his being afraid, he renewed his attentions with very fair results. All three were wide awake and seemed to be ready for a frolic when Mike sneezed. Instantly there was a wild transformation scene. All three bounced up in the air, as if actuated by hidden springs. Two retired precipitately under the log and the third went spluttering and snarling up a tall gum tree. It was a most inopportune sneeze of Mike's, for I was just rigging the camera to take their pictures. But Mike was game. He declared he would get the one up the tree and that we would have the picture any way. So up he went. And up went the kitten too. He plainly thought Mike was going to sneeze again. They were most out of sight among the top limbs, and Mike was telling him he was perfectly lovely with a mixture of more baby talk, when the depraved kitten reached down and scratched him and spit in his face. Then it was war with Mike. He tried to shake him down but to no purpose. Higher and higher went His Kittenship and up after him went Mike. Then the branches got too small and Mike started down. Not that he was backing out. No; he was merely after the gun. Just what prompted me to play such a lowdown trick on Mike it is impossible to say, but I dug the shot out of two shells and then handed the gun carefully up to Mike. As he neared the kitten, his remarks were not at all as they were before, so I won't mention them. At last he took careful aim and fired. That perfectly lovely kitten soared squealing aloft several yards and rustled down through the branches with a succession of such awfully wild squalls that it did seem as if so small a creature must be specially gifted for the occasion. And then my sins found me out. For, while I was jubilating at Mike's discomfiture, old Mrs. Wild Cat began to make free with my legs. Those mighty squalls had been cries for help. I had no time to tell her it was not my fault but Mike's. Literally she had me by the belt—Mike says a little below it. Perhaps there were wire fences round that swamp. I don't know, but my clothes looked like it. I felt distinctly happy when she let go; happier still when I found she had gone back to Mike. He told me about it afterwards. I didn't go back to see. He says she came and looked up at him to see if he was safe and then went and picked up the kitten that was still squalling in the bushes. Mike concluded to come down and follow me. Any way, when she had stowed her offspring away safely, she came back and met Mike half way down the tree. He fired right down in her face and tore off half her whiskers; says wild cats have the toughest kind of a skull, for it will turn No. 5 shot six feet off! Then he came out and told me his opinion of my doings. How I ought to have come back to his assistance and if I had we could have got them all. And if I had been any kind of a sport we would have raised those little wild cats at home and been able to breed them and sell them to the museums and circuses. But I confessed to having had enough circus for that day, so we went home. Mike did, however, bring my camera out to me. He said, considering my feelings, perhaps I wouldn't like to go back for it, which was very true.—W. J. Hoxie, in Sports Afield.

THE LUCKY HORSESHOE

(Copyrighted)

AN EQUINE MEDITATION

When hung in an attic,
Or boudoir dramatic,
With ribbons bedecked, and with flowers entwined,
'Mid scents aromatic,
And worship ecstatic,
My shoes are as emblems of fortune enshrined.

Yet they are not æsthetic
While peripatetic,
But utilitarian, nowise symbolic;
Although they support me,
They never have brought me
A surfeit of oats, or exemption from colic;

And I've many relations
In cow-camps and stations
Who always go bare-foot, yet I've ne'er heard tell
From Maine to Kentucky,
Of a horse that's unlucky
Thro' not being shod, they're as sound as I.

This paradox greatly
Perplexes me, lately
It has brought on blind staggered
Why by one shoe
A man is better shod
While four on a horse won't hurt.

The secret, they support me,
Allowing ease.

DEER HYPNOTIZED BY STEEL RAILS

As the engineer in charge of a railroad track running through Megantic, Que., district was running over his division in a track car propelled by a gasoline engine, he saw a fine deer on the track before him. His bridge inspector, who accompanied him, being a keen sportsman, at once sent the car along at full speed after the swiftly flying animal, says a writer in *The Family Herald and Weekly Star*. These cars are supposed to be able to run along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, although the deer had a good start, it was caught up with after about a mile's racing.

For fear of a smash-up resulting from a collision, the foreman slackened up as the car came up to the frightened creature, and both men shouted vigorously to it to clear the track. The only result was another spurt of speed, which was kept up until the nimble feet slipped through a high trestle, and the helpless deer, a three-year-old male, was made into venison.

The curious feature of this not unexciting hunting was the persistency with which the stag kept to the track between the rails, instead of turning aside to the safety which a bound or two would have afforded, in the bush.

The engineer, in reporting the occurrence, says that three or four times during the past Summer he has been obliged to stop his motor car, to get the deer to leave the track. This, and the fact that the engine drivers say that they have several times run down moose and deer in hunting districts, led to an enthusiastic sportsman doing a little investigating on his own account.

From personal experience, and much information received, a very ingenious explanation of the refusal of the deer to leave the track between the metals has been deduced.

It is a fact, known to experimentalists, that if a chicken's bill is held to the floor to a chalk line drawn straight before it, the bird becomes fascinated and apparently unable to withdraw itself from it. So it appears that when fear is driving from behind, the two shining rails from the right and left have a fascinating or hypnotizing effect upon deer, and as long as they are kept moving swiftly, they are unable to turn to either side.

The driver of a freight train in the Gati-neau Valley drove a pair of deer twenty-four miles in a little over an hour, his train moving at a fairly uniform rate all that time. At the end of the run, one of the deer, which was very fat, collapsed and fell. The other stood stupidly staring at the big engine as it stopped, but when the men descended from it, jumped from the track and escaped.

The deadly fascination of the steel rails was well exemplified on the Kazubazua Plains in the same section, when a pair of Scotch staghounds were seen passing from the open country from the North-driving a deer before them. Without heeding the shouts of the men at the station, the hunted thing, which had evidently come from a long distance, bounded along with some difficulty, following all the curves of the track down to Stag Creek Bridge, through which it tripped and, was then killed by the hounds.

The section men on the Pontiac Railway chased a little herd of three deer on a down grade for some miles with their hand car, and ran them right up to an approaching engine. As they stopped to lift their machine clear of the track, the poor things slackened speed, looked helplessly as they ran on to right and left and allowed the engine to send them all to destruction. Probably at night it is the glare of the headlight which attracts, confuses and then hypnotizes the deer, and causes their death.

An engine "running light," one dark night, was derailed by a big bull moose it had run into. The driver explained that he had seen the animal standing on the track, staring intently at the approaching headlight, but until close up to it had not imagined that it would remain there to be killed. He had, however, whistled, and then reversed his engine as it drew near the moose. For this he was greatly blamed by the superintendent, who explained that, having made the mistake of supposing that the moose would not, or could not divert its gaze from that glaring light, he should have crowded on all steam in the hope of throwing the huge carcass aside with the cowcatcher.

Old locomotive drivers are well aware of the hypnotizing effect of the headlight of an engine upon the deer family, and when possible stop and drive the creatures aside.

A little group of these men, discussing the matter, recited numerous instances of running into deer, which, when once they have fixed their eyes on it, stand as though paralyzed in the fierce light of the locomotives. One of them spoke of having on two occasions actually, with his hands, pushed deer from before his train, the poor things having apparently lost their power of movement.

GOLDEN RULES FOR STREET SAFETY

These "Ten Golden Rules of Safety" have been prepared by Peter M. Hoffman, Coroner of Chicago, for the protection of pedestrians. Look at it from the other fellow's viewpoint.

Co-operate with him to use the streets, sidewalks, cars and buildings on the equal rights basis of traffic.

Pedestrians on the streets should give an

Oysters and the Cost of Living

EVERY observer of human nature is aware that mankind are subject to prejudices and notions. In these days such prejudices and notions are frequently created by sensationalists who desire to bring themselves into prominence at whatever cost to other people. During the last ten years, certain sensationalists have advanced the idea that oysters are an unwholesome and dangerous food, and many timid persons who do not know how oysters are produced have been influenced in this way. But within the last two or three years the highest authorities in the country have decided entirely favorably to the oyster as a wholesome, nutritious, palatable and economical food.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has given special consideration to this subject and has said: "I could wish that the number of dangerous sources of milk supply was as small, and that the percentage of pure, wholesome milk was as great as the proportion of wholesome, safe oysters that reach our tables. There is a further economic reason for the interest of this department. Every pound of food taken from the sea relieves the land of producing a corresponding amount of meat and so releases so many acres for the production of grain and fruit. Every pound of food produced on land uses up some of our soil fertility. Sea food is a net gain to the land, and, moreover, furnishes fertilizer to the land and directly enriches the soil. It is but natural that the Department of Agriculture wants to stimulate the production of sea food, and especially oysters. Thousands of acres of waters are available for oyster beds all along our seaboard, and the oyster-producing possibilities of the Gulf States have scarcely been touched. The oyster grower, of the reaches of the sea is as much a producer of wealth as the breaker of new prairie land."

If the knowledge of the methods and places where oysters are cultivated was much more general, the prejudice above referred to would never have obtained, as much consideration as it did. Very few persons, comparatively, know oysters are grown and cultivated, but this subject becomes one of general interest in view of our need of this valuable, wholesome and economical food, which is needed to take the place of such foods as we can afford hereafter but rarely, or not at all.

The popular idea of the source of oysters is that they grow wild in creeks, estuaries, etc., and that men go out in little boats and catch them, a bushel or two at a time, somewhat as clams are caught. The general impression is that they grow naturally without cultivation, like blackberries or blueberries; but, like many other popular impressions, this is erroneous, except to a very limited extent.

Not one bushel in one thousand of mature oysters ready for market is found growing naturally. This applies to the product of the waters of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and to a less degree to Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Instead of growing naturally in the majority of these States, the artificial propagation, cultivation and planting of oysters on a large scale now produces more than 1,000 bushels of mature oysters, against one bushel of mature oysters growing wild.

Oyster farming is now a productive industry, as completely as grain farming on the enormous grain fields of the West, where tens of thousands of acres are sown and harvested under one management. Oyster farming is well compared to grain farming, except that the growing of oysters is a far more complicated, expensive and hazardous enterprise than is the growing of grain.

A large oyster farm comprises many thousands of acres of land under from fifteen to seventy-five feet of water in the great bodies of salt water, such as Narragansett, Peconic, Gardiners, Great South, Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. Often these farms are situated several miles from the shore, so that a strong field glass is required in order to identify the church spires, lighthouses, hills and other objects on the distant land, which are used for ranges in locating the boundaries of the oyster farms.

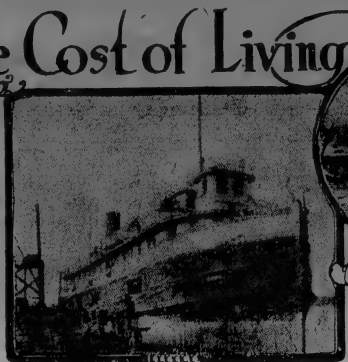
The small boats used in the catching of wild oysters would be useless in the propagation, planting or catching of the crops on these great oyster farms. The grounds are in some instances several miles in extent, and steamers

equal right to automobiles, street cars or other pedestrians.

Owners and operators of automobiles should respect the rights of others. The pedestrians on the streets have as much right to the use of the street as you have, and your forcing them to submit to your domination will call for drastic legislation on car-users.

Mr. Business Man, you may be the brightest man in town in all other ways, yet if you get in front of an automobile or street car, which is not a respecter of persons, you will get hurt just as much as the man in the so-called lower walk of life.

Owners and operators of auto trucks, see that your trucks are operated more carefully, especially in the congested districts and in the vicinity of schools, as the heavy toll of injuries



The Oyster Boat of Today

and gasoline boats are employed in their cultivation; some of the large steamers are more than 150 feet in length, thirty feet wide, and catching 8,000 bushels of oysters per day, in water thirty to sixty feet deep—in other words, as deep as a six-story building is high.

The change from catching the few wild oysters that grew naturally, in the same way that clams and scallops are now caught, to a great productive industry, constitutes a revolution in the oyster business—as complete a change as that from the village smithy of former days to the hardware factory of the present date, employing thousands of skilled operatives, and using steam or electric power for every operation where it is practicable to apply it.

As an illustration of one of the many operations in the present oyster industry, one of the large steamers above described goes out in the morning at 7 o'clock; by 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon it has caught 8,000 bushels of seed oysters from the grounds where they have been artificially propagated; and at 5 o'clock it departs for the maturing grounds 120 miles away, where the oysters are to be grown and fattened, and where they acquire the rich, salty flavor which makes them palatable to the most critical taste.

The steamer reaches these distant grounds at 6 or 7 o'clock the next morning, and is then ready to plant the young oysters on the growing and maturing grounds. The oysters are caught by steam power, but they are shovelled back by a crew of fifteen to eighteen men. There are a double set of officers, engineers and firemen, so that those who have managed the vessel during the day may sleep during the night, as do the deckhands. The steamer has comfortable and convenient living quarters for twenty-five officers and men. She is navigated about upon the ground while the deckhands shovel over the oysters broadcast, so as to distribute them as evenly as possible over hundreds of acres of oyster ground.

These maturing grounds are situated in the great open bays, often a hundred miles or more from the places where the baby oysters are propagated, and far from the sources of contamination which may have existed contiguous to the creeks, rivers and estuaries from which the wild oysters were formerly caught.

These great oyster farms, comprising from 5,000 to over 25,000 acres under one management, are often situated several miles from land, where the bottom is constantly swept by the deep, clean currents of salt water, ensuring the delicious purity of the product, which commands oysters to epicures. The use of the deep, open waters in the great bays and sounds has also been increased by the fact that the oyster grounds in the vicinity of cities and in rivers, creeks and harbors have been largely abandoned, and these which are within several miles of such localities are now inspected by competent bacteriological experts employed by state authority.

They analyze the meat of the oysters, the liquor in the shell, also the water where they grow; and the marketing of oysters from a place which does not pass the standards established for purity is forbidden. Then, too, the shipping firms have installed refrigerating plants and sterilizing plants, and are using many improved kinds of packages to insure the delivery of oysters in the most perfect condition throughout all parts of the United States and Canada. The packing houses and equipment are also inspected by health authorities, and are open to inspection of patrons.

If space permitted, I would describe the methods of propagating and cultivating the little oysters, also the enemies which destroy them in vast quantities, and the methods of combating these enemies, but the foregoing is

to children will force severe penalty if the remedy of carefulness is not applied at once.

Everyone stop, look and think safety before you cross a congested street or pass behind an automobile, car or wagon; always see what is on the other side of the object you are passing. Cross the street on a cross walk.

To all users of the street: Do not crowd pedestrians into a place of danger with your automobile, wagon or street car; or dash into a crowd on a crosswalk in the absence of the crossing officer, or even if the officer is at that crossing and gives you the signal to proceed. Go carefully and safely.

To all users of the street: Remember the children and the aged. You were a child once and know how much you looked up to your elders and followed their example and depended



Oyster Boats of the Older Time

sufficient to give some impression of the valuable resource for production of food which oysters furnish. And there is no longer any question that they are one of the most wholesome, palatable and economical of our food resources.

WHILE THE OYSTER IS KING

The week October 20 to 25 has been designated by the Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America as "Oyster Week," and everything possible is to be done during that period to promote interest in and demand for the oyster. The general public will do well to encourage this effort to expand a great and beneficial industry. Every table during that week should be especially well supplied with oysters in some style or other, and it is to be hoped that the American people will then learn to form a still higher appreciation of the food value of the oyster and realize the economy of making it a frequent part of their diet.

From time immemorial the oyster has been a favorite item in the menu of the human race. The famous "kitchen middens" of primitive times prove by their vast heaps of shells that the oyster was a prehistoric article of diet. And all through the historic ages this prince of bivalves has appealed to the appetite and taste of mankind. The Romans, when they were masters of the world, were themselves mastered by the oyster, their indulgence in it being one of the amusing chapters in gastronomic history. And in the modern dietetic world the oyster holds a lofty place. It has a position all its own; it cannot be imitated nor displaced; it can be eaten raw, or it can be cooked in many ways, and the lovers of good eating never seem to tire of it.

Of all sea foods, the oyster, in the estimation of most people, is the most wholesome and delicious. It is not a mere delicacy, but a real and nutritious food. Thus it is fitted to furnish bodily strength as well as to tickle the palate. Especially for persons whose physical systems have become debilitated it is a suitable form of nutriment. Easily digested and assimilated, it is an ideal source of new life and vigor to the invalid. Many an individual whose digestive apparatus is out of order could, and wisely should, subsist mainly on this bivalve until his health is restored.

Our patriotic epicures rejoice in the fact that the American oyster is without a peer—it surpasses those of all other countries. And it is in America that the oyster is most appreciated and the utilization of it most nearly universal. How few persons there are in the United States and Canada who are not familiar with this valuable viand? Few families are so poor as not occasionally to have "a stew, a fry or a raw," and multitudes of households put the oyster regularly on their bill of fare, once a week, if not oftener. The demand for oysters is increasing not only in proportion to increase in population, but faster still. Yet oysters have played no part in the higher cost of living. They are today, as in past decades, a moderate priced addition to the larder. This in spite of the fact that the natural beds on which the oyster thrives have either become exhausted or are incapable of supplying the growing demand. Here, as elsewhere, man's ingenuity has supplemented nature's deficiency.

The oyster is no longer a "wild animal." It is being cultivated and propagated as if it were a chicken or a plant. The "oyster farm" in the sea depths off various portions of our coasts is one of the most successful devices for keeping up and enlarging the food supply. Artificial beds yielding prolifically are being prepared by skilled oystermen every year, and the aggregate area of these is expanding so rapidly that there is no danger that the oyster will become unreasonably high. This is a matter for Americans to congratulate themselves on, for with the probable still further advance in the market values of land-animal meats there is likely to be more and more resort to the oyster.—Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper.

upon them. Help children by your example of safety, carefulness and assistance to them, and also the aged, as you will probably reach that advanced state in the future.

Get the safety habit; practice it and help others to acquire the same habit.

The sun was blinding; clouds of dust were blowing everywhere, and Jones was most decidedly off his game. It really "put the lid on it" when, just as he was struggling to play his ball out of a quarry, a benevolent old lady passed by with a companion. She halted, in evident surprise, and pointed with her umbrella at the earnest golfer.

"Dear me, my love," she remarked in audible tones, "what a very respectably dressed man that is breaking stones."

CAN EXIST WITHOUT WATER

Recent investigations on the little known and rarely visited Henderson or Elizabeth Island have led to the discovery of a complete and curious little colony of zoological total abstiners. The island, which is uninhabited, is situated about 120 miles northeast of Pitcairn Island—itsself sufficiently out of the way, but famous as the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty.

There is no water on it, not even a swamp, and it is only six miles long, yet it harbors quite a menagerie—a kind of rat, a lizard, described as very abundant, and no fewer than four kinds of birds, all peculiar to the island. These are a fruit pigeon, a lorikeet or honey-eating parakeet, a little rail or crane and a reed warbler. The strange thing about the inmates of this curious little natural aviary of coral rock, surrounded by waves instead of wires, is that two of its inmates are birds, one especially associated with water—the rail and the warbler.

Yet it is evident that these, like the rest, must do without drinking unless the dew can slake their thirst, or they have acquired toleration for sea water as a beverage. A similar case is that of the peculiar and very handsome wild goose of the Sandwich Islands, which frequents the barren lava flows, where there is no permanent water supply, but it feeds on juicy food, such as sow thistle and berries. Here we get an even more aquatic type of bird marooned on dry land, but the Sandwich Island goose takes to water readily enough when kept in Europe.

"As to the existence of animals without drinking, it is well known that many have the power of sustaining themselves in this way, and the phenomenon occurs, irrespective of their diet being vegetable or animal, at any rate in some cases," says The London Standard in commenting upon Henderson Island life. "Rabbits, as is well known, can live without water if given plenty of salad, and so can parrots if supplied with soap; yet both will drink on occasions. So will hawks and owls, but these birds can subsist for long periods without drinking in captivity; in fact under the old management at the Zoo the owls never had any water given them. Neither did the curious hornbills, which are by nature chiefly fruit eaters, receive any. They have the opportunity of drinking now, but do it so awkwardly trying to peck up the water with their great bills that the habit hardly seems natural."

"It has been recorded that a great bustard lived for months in captivity without drinking, although the species does drink occasionally, and it may be suggested that the bustards are a family of birds accustomed to frequent dry places, and hence have acquired the power of abstinence."

"But, setting aside the fact that the great bustard is often found near water, this explanation would not serve in the case of parrots and hornbills, which are, as a rule, forest birds. Moreover, the family of birds most especially associated with desert conditions—the sand grouse—do not show any tendency to dispense with drinking. Indeed, they are very dependent on water, flying to their drinking places twice daily, and watering their chicks by soaking their own plumage in the fluid, which is afterwards sucked off by the young."

"The camel itself, proverbial for its adaptation to the desert and endurance of thirst, is equally in need of drinking, although, on account of water storage arrangements in its stomach, it can do without a fresh supply for days. Yet its endurance of thirst can be maintained only about twice as long as that of the horse kept under similar conditions; and as an abstainer it cannot compare with the giraffe, the eland and some of the other antelopes, which can exist without drinking for months at a time, and probably indefinitely."

"Ability to exist without drinking is evidently a physiological peculiarity of certain species of families of animals, and it is obvious, from what has been said above, that this power is capriciously distributed and has no necessary connection with the creature's environment, though under the pressure of circumstances it may become invaluable."

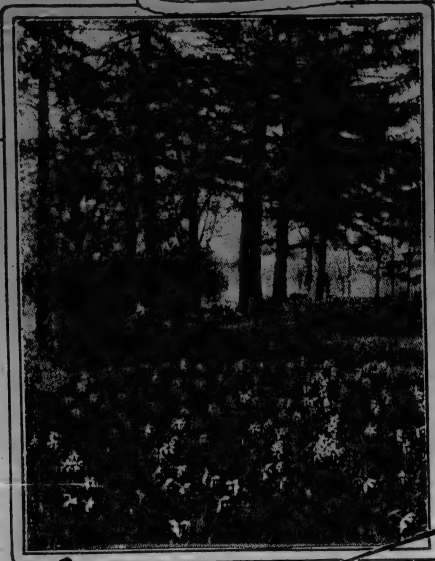
RUSSIA'S BIG AEROPLANE

An aeroplane so large and powerful that the first accounts of its size and performance were disbelieved by the experts has been making a series of remarkable flights in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, Russia, during the past Summer, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. This enormous machine is a biplane of a peculiar type, and its upper plane is much longer than the lower. The upper plane has a span of 88½ ft., and a surface of 1,400 square ft., while the total weight of the aeroplane is 6,600 lb. It is capable of carrying, besides its crew and 10 passengers, enough fuel for a flight of 20 hours, and an additional load of 1,760 lb. Four 100-h.p. motors, which drive four propellers furnish the motive power, the motors being of the tractor type, placed two on each side of the cabin and supported on the lower plane.

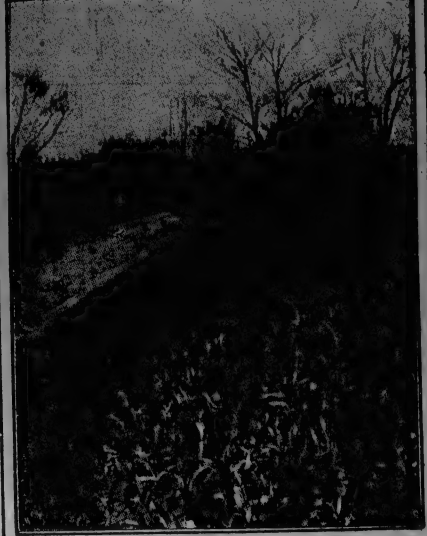
Golfer—"A splendid stroke! Did you follow the ball, caddy?"
The Caddy—"No, sir; but I think that gentleman with the red coat can tell you where it struck. He's a feelin' of 'is 'ead."

Drawing-room palmistry is an old resource of the woman who wants to get in touch with the hands of a man, and can't find any other way of doing it.

The Crocus is one of the most attractive bulbs for naturalizing



A naturalized group of Narcissus



Tulips grouped for mass effect

Planting the Bulb Garden

By NORMAN H. LORING in "American Homes and Gardens". Photographs by N.R. Graves

BULBS are one of the most neglected of the garden's opportunities. Not because they are not appreciated, for their appeal is quite universal, but because their culture requires forethought—careful planning, and some work, many months before there will be anything to show for it except the gardener's joy in anticipation—and that, by the way, is no inconsiderable reward. The knowledge that you now have your dozens or hundreds as the case may be, of the most beautiful Spring flowers tucked safely away in the soil, snugly protected and awaiting only the first warm days to brighten and gladden your home world, is in itself a very good Winter's dividend on your small investment of cash and time.

The cheerful, daring little Snow Drops and Squills, welcome harbingers of the return of the season of life, the smiling Crocuses turning their many colored cups upward to drink the first draughts of the year's golden sunshine; Daffodils "that come before the swallows dare and take the winds of March with beauty;" Golden Jonquils and heavy-scented Hyacinths—all these, if you would see them at all next Spring, will require your attention this Fall; and if you would see them as they should be seen, so planned as to have them massed, or bedded, or scattered about so that they fit harmoniously into the general scheme of the place, and yet each bulb tells, they will require your careful consideration now. The earlier you can get in your bulb order the better, but before you order, your bulb planting should be carefully thought out and planned, to secure best results.

When buying bulbs, not only order as early as you possibly can, but get the best bulbs you can find, if possible selecting them personally, although it is much better to order by mail from some large house which imports its own bulbs directly than to trust to the questionable products of some hardware store or small seed store in a small city or town. The bulb should be solid, firm and plump, and as even in size as possible; the "best" does not mean necessarily either the high-priced new sorts, nor the largest, the "mammoth" or "gigantic" sized bulbs, but it does mean the best grade regardless of price, and standard named sorts rather than mixtures. In fact, the latter will even more frequently give satisfactory results. In making the first planting of bulbs that are to remain in the ground from year to year, it is a good plan to use some of the smaller size along with the first sized ones, as these will then be in their prime when the others have passed and before the new offsets formed have become fully developed.

In speaking in the ordinary, perhaps narrow, sense of the word, most bulbs cannot be used to best advantage in garden planting although they are still largely utilized for this purpose. Happily that abominable atrocity of making a gaping wound upon a beautiful and smooth lawn by inflicting upon it a crescent or star or circle, or some other even more incongruous geometrical design, composed of alternate streaks and spots of red and blue and pink Hyacinths or Tulips, is growing rapidly out of practice; but the whole place should be your garden, an integral composition, and in such a fixed picture all of the bulbs may be and should be used as most effective details; also in long narrow borders, and especially against a background of shrubs and hardy flowers or against the wall or veranda of a house, they are not only quite permissible, but quite charming. But on the whole the more naturalistic the effect you can obtain the better it will be. Bulbs such as Tulips, which should be taken up every year, may well be used amongst shrubs such as Roses or among hardy Perennials which bloom in a later period of the season; but less annual care will be required and on the whole more pleasing results obtained if some of the hardier

things, such as the Narcissus, can be "naturalized," and especially so if the place be so fortunate as to possess some pond or stream or other shaded nook or corner or long curve where the "naturalizing" can be made to look absolutely natural. For this purpose, too, the hardy Lilies which bloom later in the Summer and need practically no attention are very valuable.

Do not be afraid to look over your own place; and in solving problems and in making out your bulb order, to depart radically from what you may have done before or what your neighbors may be doing. Five dollars' worth of bulbs placed judiciously about the grounds will make a more striking and noticeable effect than thirty dollars' worth, massed in a few splotches and contortions to "knock your eye out"—to say nothing of the fact that they will be in infinitely better taste. Of course, bulbs will do better in some soils than in others, but they will do well in almost any soil which you are likely to encounter; especially those bulbs which are frequently replaced, for the grower of bulbs has already stored up in it enough energy to produce flowers for a couple of seasons; in fact, you will find upon cutting such a bulb through from the top to the bottom, the miniature "cross-section" of the complete flower which is to be thrown up the following year.

But the question of soil must not be confused with that of situation; thorough drainage is absolutely necessary for success with bulbs; no matter how finely worked or rich your soil may be, if it is so placed or of such a character that it will remain water-logged after a heavy rain or during the Winter, failure is pretty certain to result (some "bulbous" plants, however, such as Iris, will do very well in low, wet positions). If the drainage is not good naturally, it must be made so artificially, and this is the first step to be taken. Where a limited number of bulbs are to be set, drainage may be very quickly and certainly secured by making the holes for the bulbs extra deep and depositing in each a handful of coarse sand or cinders before placing the bulbs. The soft, true bulbs, such as the hardy Lilies, should have two or three inches of sand beneath them, and if the soil is at all likely to be wet, it should be brought up about the sides as well.

Bulbs not only need to be protected from moisture, but from contact with manure, especially if it is at all fresh. If the soil contains much manure, a little sand around the bulbs will answer for this purpose, as well as that of drainage. If the soil needs enrichment at the time of planting, it is much safer to do it with a mixture of bone-meal and bone-flour, the latter, being in a very fine condition, yielding quicker results than the former.

Another important point to be taken into consideration is the proper depth at which to set the bulbs. In this, as well as in most garden matters, no hard and fast rule is possible, but as a general thing the top of the bulb after planting should be from one and one-half to two times as far below the surface as the bulb is thick through. It will be safe to follow this rule unless some other and more specific directions are given in the catalogue from which you are ordering. Where bulbs of one color and of one variety are used in mass, it is desirable to make the season of bloom as long as possible, plant some at this depth and some an inch or so shallower or deeper.

Where a formal bulb garden is being made, and especially where different kinds of bulbs of several varieties are being arranged so as to afford a long succession of blooms, and they have to be put in at different depths, it is a very good plan to make the bed several inches lower than it is to be when completed, and lay out the bulbs which are to go deepest in their respective positions, put on an inch or so of soil and then lay out the next layer, and so on, until the bed is completed to the top. Each layer should be firmed down with the back of a spade before putting in the next one.

This is another operation in which you cannot go absolutely by the calendar. The Spring-blooming bulbs, Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Crocuses, Squills, etc., may be put in, as nearly as possible, six weeks before hard freezing begins. For most of the middle and northern States this will be from the last week in September till the first week in November. (The dates vary, of course, in both the locality and the season.) The idea of this is to induce as strong a root growth as possible without danger of enough top-growth being made to be injured when cold weather sets in. It is natural

for all these bulbs to make this root-growth during the cool Fall weather with little or no corresponding growth of leaves. The hardy Lilies, such as Auratum and Speciosum, may be planted in late August or September. Last Autumn was so prolonged and so warm that many bulbs, even in December and the first part of January, made top-growth to such an extent that when hard weather finally did set in, they were more or less injured. But as there is no way of foretelling what the season is going to be, the best that one can do is to take the average for his locality and go by that.

After the first good hard freeze, and before the ground has had a chance to thaw out again, is the best time for putting on the necessary Winter mulch, which in cold sections should consist of three or four inches of dry leaves or some similar material such as bog-hay. Where the Winters are not very severe, pine boughs will answer the purpose just as well and are also more convenient to use. The idea of the mulch, in any case, is not to shut out the cold, but to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which, if the ground is not shaded from the direct sunlight, is otherwise quite certain to take place. Frequently, and especially in made-up beds, the result is that the ground "heaves" and the bulbs are injured or even actually unplanted. Then, too, without this protection, they are apt to start into growth prematurely in the Spring. This mulch should be removed gradually—that is, in two or three layers—as the Spring begins to open up. If there is no objection to leaving part of the mulch upon the bed between the bulbs and the stems as they push up, it will be beneficial rather than the opposite to leave it there as a protection from the dry winds of later Spring.

Where bulbs are naturalized in the grass, no Winter mulching is necessary, as Nature looks after this in her own manner. In such cases, however, and where bulbs are left in the same place from year to year, it sometimes becomes necessary to separate the clumps. When this will be necessary depends largely both upon the varieties and upon the circumstances of soil, etc. It will be indicated by the blossoms getting smaller or gradually failing altogether, while otherwise the plants seem to be in healthy condition. The bulbs may be taken up either after they have gotten

through blooming and the leaves have begun to turn yellow, in the Spring, or in October or early November. In the former case they may be cleaned off, after drying, and stored in some cool, dry place during the Summer, and planted out as you would new bulbs in the Fall season.

Bulbs which are naturalized in a lawn which is to be kept closely cut, frequently fail because the leaves, after the plants get through blooming, are cut before they have a chance to ripen up, which is indicated by their turning yellow and dying down. Under such circumstances the lawn-mower should not be used until the bulbs are fairly well ripened, as the complete growth of the leaves is essential to the full development of the bulbs in storing up food for next year's flowering.

The flower stalks, if the flowers are wanted for use in the house, may be cut just as soon as the bulbs begin to open, and even where they are left to flower where they are, the flower-stalks should be cut off as soon as the blooms begin to go by.

For the above reasons, Snowdrops and Squills are much the most satisfactory bulbs for naturalizing in the lawn. They bloom very early and are well ripened up before it is necessary to begin to use the lawn-mower. Furthermore, their delicate flowers, born on frail stems, need the background of turf beneath them in place of bare earth. When Crocuses are used, as they often are, the mowing of the lawn should be delayed until their leaves begin to die down.

As suggested above, it becomes necessary with some of the bulbs to take them up and replant every few years. With most of the hardy Lilies, this seldom, if ever, is necessary. In fact, disturbing them is injurious rather than beneficial.

Most of the bulbs, and especially the hardy Lilies, will be benefited by having manure dug into the soil every year or every other year. But it must be old and thoroughly decomposed. If you can get old compost from a hot-bed or something of that sort, it will be much better than manure. Bone-meal also may be used to great advantage, as there is no danger of injuring bulbs with it.

It is advisable to get your order for bulbs in as early as possible. In fact, if you have waited until the present time you should do it at once. Personally, I always prefer to order by mail from a catalogue. The bulbs which one finds in a small seed store or a hardware store one cannot be sure of, and the varieties are usually rather limited. Even if you have access to one of the big seed stores, where the bulbs are imported directly, it is easier and more satisfactory to sit down and study out of the catalogue the things which will meet your requirements than to try to do it at the counter.

The most important groups of bulbs for Fall planting for Spring flowers are Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissus—the last including Daffodils and Jonquils.

Of recent years the class of Tulips known as Darwin has come into great popularity, and along with them the cottage garden or May-flowering Tulips. Both of these classes, however, are late bloomers, and as the first flowers in Spring are highly prized on account of their earliness as well as for their other qualities, every bulb garden should include some of the old-fashioned early Tulips, among the best varieties of which is the Duc Van Thol with flowers of different colors, including red-striped-yellow and red-striped-yellow and red-striped-yellow. Pottelbakker sorts also come in red and yellow. Vermilion Tulips are also fine, rich brilliant scarlet, growing to a height of about 18 inches, edged with green, and the Duc Van Thol with flowers of different colors, including red-striped-yellow and red-striped-yellow and red-striped-yellow. Pottelbakker sorts also come in red and yellow. 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A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

"AN ANCIENT QUESTION"

"Can a woman keep a secret?"

There is an ancient and reverend gibe against womankind that they cannot keep a secret.

It has passed into a popular belief, and like many another popular belief it is a popular fallacy that has become widespread.

Plutarch tells us that one of the three regrets of Cato's life was that he had confided a secret to a woman.

And in various forms and phrases these judgments have been hurled at women down the ages!

So popular have these charges become that they are accepted as truisms, and few men stay to examine them with a questioning eye.

A conundrum swept over America like an epidemic a few years ago, which ran somewhat in this wise: "What are the three best ways of spreading news?" The answer—somewhat ungallant—was "Telegraph, telephone, or tell a woman!"

Very frequently the reputation for a certain quality is fixed upon men or women.

When we come to examine closely into the matter, asking ourselves whether the units of our own particular circle are glib or not, of the popular stigma or virtue, as the case may be, we find that there is as little foundation in truth for this as for most other popular superstitions.

Women like secrets, men do not. Woman, in fact, is a living secret, in herself. She has, as yet, been solved by very few men, though very many have spent much time and thought upon the question.

But as regards women keeping secrets, one thing must be borne in mind.

They are far less likely to keep those secrets confided to them by a woman than those which are given to them by a man.

Mrs. Smith will tell her husband some dark secret told to her by Miss Jones, or she may tell it to her dearest female friend under the closest seals, and in either case the news will be handed on.

But let Mr. Tomlinson tell Mrs. Smith something that is troubling him, ask her help and get her to promise him secrecy.

Mrs. Smith will no more dream of telling anyone else than she would attempt a single-handed exploration to the North Pole.

Her loyalty will be beyond question. And this loyalty is strengthened if the woman has any affection or liking for the man.

The true explanation of this is undoubtedly the fact that a woman is gratified by a man's confidence. She feels that he has paid her the greatest compliment in his power, and she appreciates the fact to its full value.

She knows that a woman gives her confidence to several, a man to one only.

Even if the secret be one which reveals the man as a blackguard, or as a breaker of the laws, she still respects his confidence; she remains loyal.

If a man has committed a forgery, say, he will be quite safe in telling a woman friend.

He is never safe in telling a man. He can never be certain how his man friend will take his delinquency—men have such peculiar notions of honor that they will betray a secret confidence rather than shelter a criminal.

Women never had and never will have such respect for the law and its terrors.

Numberless cases have occurred where a woman has laughed at the law and assisted in the escape of its prey, because she loved the victim better than the law.

A man may be the greatest rogue, unchanged, but he will not be betrayed by a woman who has shared his confidence, though not his guilt.

Trust a woman, and you are half way towards making her love you!

How many cases are there on record of a woman betraying a man who has committed a crime?

Very few indeed—and those few can be put down to one thing—revenge. Do her an injury and her lips are unsealed—which, after all, is the nature of men and women alike, all the world over.

So, my readers, remember it is very safe to answer the ancient question which commences this article—"Can a woman keep a secret?"—with a decided and confident affirmative!

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend:

Day by day one notes the appearance of all manner of new and fantastic ideas for Autumn Tailor Mades. There is no ignoring the fact that the dress designers of today have reached that pitch when nothing is too eccentric or too extravagant to appeal to their quest for originality.

Certainly the new brilliant colored wool velvets, of which so many of the newest costumes are fashioned, open up all manner of possibilities, for nothing lends itself more to the present craze for fantastic picturesque modes than this beautiful fabric, carried out in dull tones of wine red, in tawny orange color, or a deep moss green of much beauty, which promises to be a favorite color this season.

BRIGHT-HUED WAISTCOATS

Whether women will finally abandon the sombre blacks, dark blues, and browns which have been the favorite colors for so long, yet remains to be seen. One thing, however, is very certain brilliant dashes of color will be introduced into all the new tailor mades for Winter wear. These will not be in the form of hand-embroidered collars or trimmings as hitherto, but in the shape of bright fancy waistcoats, which, made quite apart from the coat and skirt, and fashioned exactly like a man's waistcoat, only without pockets, are trimmed with big fancy buttons of fantastic design. These waistcoats, which have been a craze in Paris, have now made their appearance in London, and are promised a great popularity for Autumn wear. Fashioned of a fancy striped ratine carried out in yellow, in tan, in shades of blue and purple, and adorned with a minute floral design woven of colored wools, they not only do a very great deal to smarten up an ordinary tweed, serge or plain silk costume, but they supply just that amount of warmth that makes them the most practical adjunct of dress at this time of the year.

THE NEW SASH POCKET

Needless to say in all the newest model indoor and outdoor toilettes the new sash trimming is a prominent and decorative feature. For the designers of today are using the sash in every conceivable form, both for day and evening toilettes, while the fringed sash girdle has become one of the most fashionable finishes of the smartest coats. The cult of the sash has, however, another and a more practicable use, for in its newest guise it conceals a small pocket, that proves of inestimable value to numerous women, who have suffered so much from the tyranny of the pocketless toilette that has been fashionable of late. These new sash pockets are to be bought, all ready made in plain black satin, in black moire, or they can be fashioned to order of any material to match any costume. They are easily detachable, and form one of the smartest trimmings of the present moment.

THE NEW FICHU NET COLLARS

Another very charming adjunct of dress of today is the new fichu collar made of white and colored net ornamented with delicate hand embroideries. This is one of the most becoming novelties that has made its appearance for several seasons past, for it gives a dainty finish to outdoor and indoor toilettes alike, and it is made in such a way that it is adaptable to all manner of costumes. Procurable in a large variety of shapes and sizes the new collar costs no more than the ordinary lingerie collar, of which we have all grown more than a little tired. Fashioned with a square frilled turned-down collar, into which are set the fichu ends that reach to the waist-line, this novelty gives a light finish to tailor-made coats, to blouses or to dresses alike. The new fichu collar looks equally well worn with blouses or bodices made with or without a collar, while it forms an exceedingly dainty finish to an evening blouse of soft nylon, lace or satin.

NEW SHORT FUR COATS

Where furs are concerned the sensation of the present season is the craze for the short three-quarter coats, which, having dominated Paris for so long, have now made their appearance in London, and are already making the long, straight, tight-fitting coat look out of date. Carried out in pony-skin, in seal cone, and in the ever-becoming seal musquash, which is the most satisfactory of all furs for really hard wear, these new coats are not only fashionable but are far less expensive and far lighter to wear than any other type of coat.

THE CHEAPEST COAT OF THE MOMENT

The great charm of these short coats is, that they are so picturesque and becoming to all figures; for the fur of which they are made is so manipulated that all that clumsy effect of a fur coat is eliminated, and a general effect of slimmness and elegance is achieved. One model in particular, that represents the best value in fur coats at the present moment, is a loose artistically fashioned coat made of the richest brown seal cone. This is fashioned with the new and improved Magyar sleeves, and the fashionable full back, while a charming addition is a collar made of one of the new sepia-colored Japanese fox which can be detached and worn as a neck-wrap if desired. This coat is an exact replica of one of the latest Parisian models, and can be highly recommended from every point of view. Not only is it exceedingly becoming, but it lends itself admirably to the remodelling of the old-fashioned straight fur coats, as reaching barely to the knees it does not call for the addition of a great deal of extra fur—an item that renders the alteration of fur coats of every kind so costly a matter.

FASHIONS IN MILLINERY

A change that is all for the better is affecting the millinery worn today. Not only are modes far less eccentric than of yore, but they are far more becoming, while in matters concerning trimming simplicity rules supreme. Certainly the new simplicity is of a costly order—big paradise plumes and cross ospreys of the most expensive kind being the favorite and most fashionable form of trimming. Still, if



The smart cut and absolute simplicity of this suit make it an excellent model for business or general utility purposes. Corduroy, cheviot, wool velour, striped suiting or wool rep are among the materials that might be used. The width of the four-piece skirt is about 1 1/2 yard around lower edge in the medium size, and the slash which is partly left open in the illustration may be buttoned if so desired. —Pictorial Review.

one does not care to indulge in such luxuries, there are all manner of cheap fantastic feather mounts to be found, which, properly used, give all the effect of their more expensive prototypes.

THE HAT OF THE MOMENT

The between season is usually dominated by one distinctive type of hat. This year it is a simple yet becoming black velvet model, small of shape, full of crown, with a somewhat flat brim, narrower in front than behind, that rolls slightly upward on one side, giving a glimpse of the slightly waved coiffure. Simply trimmed with upstanding fancy quills this particular type of hat is enjoying the vogue of the moment in Paris, and worn with smart tailor-made costumes looks undeniably chic for morning or afternoon wear. Smart black velvet sailor hats, also made with soft crowns, and simply trimmed with a band and bow of black braid, have the merit of being quite inexpensive, and when worn crammed down on the head, almost entirely covering the hair and shading the eyes, are particularly smart.

Good-bye until next week, M.

"WITH A DIFFERENCE"

"I wear my rue with a difference," said—If my memory serves—poor Ophelia, and—without wishing to lay claim to that distraught maiden's mental condition—most of us are conscious of the pleasant influence of those who, in this commonplace world, and maybe even under humdrum conditions, do things "with a difference."

How refreshing, for instance, is the girl or woman too individual to become a bond-slave to fashion (now surely at the height of grotesque absurdity?) yet who is clever enough never to look "out of date!"

Not for her is the ambition to have a shorter, skimpier frock than her neighbor's, not for her the very low-cut neck in the daytime, or the one absurdly placed tall feather at the back of a small straw pudding-basin!

But the slender effect will be hers, of course, the smart, tightly-cut (but not too tight!) skirt, the graceful, collarless neck, the hat with the tall aigrette placed just in the right position—but not the too-prevalent "bad style"; in short she will choose her rue (or clothes) "with a difference."

And again, as to rooms the "little more and how much it is" of that very difference.

Say on a first visit, and waiting for the owner of the room, one can forecast whether she is "individual" or not.

There is no need of a costly or valuable testimony; in fact very often a "grand room" savors far more of the common-place than those of a less ambitious kind.

Individually, like many other graces, cannot, fortunately, be bought with money! It is quite refreshing to think how many things there are which cannot be bought with money!

There will be something in the coloring of a room, or even in the way the flowers are arranged which shows whether the unknown owner of the room is "individual" or not.

There is, above all, something refreshing about one's intercourse with friends whose sayings and doings are "with a difference."

Shakespeare said (did he not?) "How fresh and green you are in this old world."

Could this have been said to a "drab"—that is a common-place man or woman?

It is wonderful how soon individuality makes itself felt and seen in children.

For instance, one child of three, or three and a half years will but reply "I don't know" to question after question, while another will form an opinion, and sometimes hit the right nail on the head with commendable precision.

Thus, a very small girl, the other day, on being asked, "How did you like the Zoo?" after her visit, said, "Well, it was very like our Noah's Ark," which reply certainly combined observation with originality!

My readers must know, by this time, that color in people has always been one of my theories.

The blind man who said, "I think red must be like the sound of a trumpet," was not very far out, for do we not all know people who suggest red?

They are noisy and self-assertive, but kind-hearted, as a rule.

Yellow stands, in my imagination, for a bright, merry person; inclined to be shallow and unsympathetic.

The mauve person, on the other hand, is inclined to be quiet, thoughtful and sympathetic, and thus the perfect friend is mauve, with a blending of yellow.

The brown people are sincere, and sometimes brusque, but good, loyal, useful friends.

The grey people are subdued, gentle and give one the impression of an unseen care, past or present.

But, of course, the commonest color of all is drab. Drab people have no opinions or hobbies; they see no lights or shades in the chequered path of life; their aim is to be "just like other people."

They succeed admirably, and, after all, the world could never get along without plenty of them.

But it takes those who "wear their rue with a difference" to make a name for themselves and to (use an Americanism) "help out" the scheme of existence.

LABOR SAVING IN THE KITCHEN

When writing on domestic subjects I have from time to time suggested the possibility of saving much time and money if cooks would but plan their work, and not cook for each day without consideration for the morrow.

In one household two mornings; Tuesday and Friday are set aside; in another (a larger family) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are given up to special culinary efforts.

Needless to say a good larder is a necessity in such cases, and everything must be put away, and covered up with scrupulous cleanliness. There are, of course, many dishes which must be prepared just before they are needed, but the list is long of those which may be made ready in advance.

Curry is a concoction which, if put away in a perfectly clean casserole, will keep quite well for two or even three days; Meat Pies, Casseroles, Mince, Potato Pie, Rissoles, Beef Steak Pudding, Irish Stew, Beef Olives, Hot Pot, Stewed Oxtail do not deteriorate at all by keeping; while of course, everyone knows that Pressed Beef, Galantine, Meat Roll, Tongue, Ham, Gammon or Bacon, will go on for days in any but very hot weather.

Then there are sweets to be considered. Sponge Roll, Castle Puddings, Tartlet Cases, Fruit Tarts, Meringue Cases, Plum Pudding, Marmalade and Fig Pudding, Stewed Fruit, Fruit Salad, Jelly, and, to a lesser degree, Custards and Creams will keep.

For savories Potted Meat can be put ready, also Cheese Straws, cases for savory Tartlets, Fried Bread Croutons, and when Croutons and Cheese pastry cases are to hand it takes but little time to concoct a savory. Cakes should be made in batches, the richer or iced cakes put by, and the plainer cakes eaten first. Scones and Biscuits of various kinds also keep well.

Fish is not a good keeper, though certainly it may be prepared one morning for the same night's dinner and next day's breakfast or lunch perhaps.

Stock should be made twice or thrice a week, and it takes comparatively little time to convert it into soup.

It will, perhaps, assist the arrangement of cooking mornings if I give a week's menu for a household where there are husband and wife, two children, a nurse, and a cook-general, and where there is a demand for good food, attractively served. The presence of children necessitates an early dinner of a substantial kind, while the husband must have a dinner of at least three courses as he eats but a light lunch in the middle of the day.

Sunday—Breakfast: Sausages, Eggs, Scones, Toast, Jam. Early Dinner: Roast Beef, Brown Potatoes, Cauliflower, Yorkshire Pudding, Apple Tart and Cream, Dessert, Coffee. Supper: Soup, Cold Beef, Salad, Baked Potatoes, Cheese Cakes, Cheese, Oatcake.

Monday—Breakfast: Cold Boiled Bacon, Scrambled Eggs. Luncheon: Barley Broth, Cold Beef, Potatoes, Salad, Milk Pudding, Cold Apple Tart. Dinner: Soup, Mutton Cutlets cooked in paper bag, Tomatoes, Sauté Potatoes, Sponge Pudding, Ginger Sauce.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Porridge, Kippers, Cold Bacon. Luncheon: Potato Pie, Steamed Fig Pudding. Dinner: Soup, Fillets of fresh Haddock cooked in paper bag, Hot Pot of Mutton, Stewed Prunes and Custard.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Grape Nuts, Stuffed Tomatoes, Cold Bacon. Luncheon: Irish Stew, Stewed Potatoes, Boiled Rice, Custard. Dinner: Soup, Fish Rissoles, Beef Steak Pie, Sardines on Toast, Fruit.

Thursday—Breakfast: Sardines, Bacon and Fried Potatoes, Scones. Luncheon: Scotch Broth, Steamed Suet Roll and Syrup. Dinner: Soup, Casserole of Steak, Potatoes, Jelly Toasted Cheese.

Friday—Breakfast: Dried Haddock, Eggs. Luncheon: Fish, Mashed Potato, Economical Sponge Pudding and Jam Sauce. Dinner: Soup, Fish, Souffle, Curry Sauce, Roast Mutton (half a leg of Mutton), Red Currant Jelly, Puffed Potatoes, Cabbage Puree, Apple Charlotte.

Saturday—Breakfast: Kedgeree, Boiled Eggs, Scones. Luncheon: Roast Mutton, Potatoes, Cabbage, Stewed Apples, Tapioca Pudding. Dinner: Soup, Curried Mutton and Rice, Tapioca Mould and Jam, Sardine Toast.

On Sunday morning in Winter time, there is a joint to roast and Vegetables to cook but the Tart is ready. In Summer cold fare might be more acceptable.

On Monday Barley Broth, Potatoes in jackets, and Milk Pudding—all of which practically cook themselves—give no trouble for luncheon, while for dinner the Soup only needs to be finished, the Cutlets and Tomatoes (put ready in a bag) cooked and the Potatoes browned.

On Tuesday the Potato Pie is made, also Fig Pudding, the Fish put ready, the Hot Pot made, Prunes stewed, Custard made, and clear Soup prepared from Beef bones, and a little of the Steak needed for the Pie, which is also put ready. The Tomatoes are stuffed and placed in a paper bag ready for Wednesday's breakfast, and the Cake and Scones baked.

Thus on Wednesday practically no cooking need be done, for the Fish Rissoles for that night's dinner could have been cooked, and would only need reheating, a process which will not hurt them if made sufficiently moist in the first place. The Scotch Broth and Suet Roll for Thursday's early dinner need very little attention while cooking, and to prepare them and the Casserole and Soup for dinner finishes the cooking for the day. The Toasted Cheese is prepared, while Soup, Meat and Potatoes are heated.

On Friday another Cake and more Scones will be needed, Fish boiled, Sponge Pudding made, the Souffle prepared but not put together, the Curry Sauce made (unless Kroomhda curry gravy is used), and the puffed Potatoes given their first frying.

There will be the Joint to cook, Soup, Souffle, and Potatoes and Cabbage to finish that evening; but one rather heavy cooking evening will not be a great hardship. The Apple Charlotte, Rice for Saturday's Kedgeree, Stewed Apples and Tapioca could all be ready, and if Curry Sauce is made some can be put away for Saturday night's curry, as when the sauce is ready the meat only needs to soak in it for an hour or two, and then be gently heated.

The clever cook will work out the details of this suggested plan still further. For instance, on Friday she makes Sponge Pudding mixture, bakes half in the pudding mould and the other as a flat cake, which she puts by in a tin and uses, cut in half, spread with jam, for a Sunday supper sweet. Again, she makes a plain cake mixture, and uses half with raisins and peel for a cake, the other portion with currant seeds for buns. When making pastry she puts by some tartlet cases which will keep for five or six days, and possibly, at the same time, make some cheese or anchovy straws, which, if kept in an airtight tin and crimped up before serving, may appear a week hence.



Young Folks Paper

CURRENT TOPICS

Lumber is to be cheaper. It is to be hoped this will help some people to finish their houses and others to begin building.

Dr. Donald is to be the medical officer of the Highland Regiment. Dr. Donald has had much experience as army surgeon both at home and abroad.

Mr. Alexander Stewart has declared his intention of coming out for mayor. Mr. Stewart for many years served the City as alderman and the City's business and its honor will not suffer under his leadership.

Many prominent men in Great Britain are urging the Government to take part in the Panama Exposition. These gentlemen believe it will do the manufacturers and shipping men good to be represented at San Francisco.

General Bramwell Booth may come to Victoria, but this will not be decided till he meets his officers in Winnipeg. There are many who do not belong to the Salvation Army who would be glad to welcome its head and to hear him speak.

The people of Indianapolis have no street car service these days. All the car men are striking and the police, who are in sympathy with the strikers, will not keep order while the cars are run by new men. The dispatches do not give the cause of the trouble.

In the election in South Bruce, Ontario, the Liberal candidate, Mr. R. E. Truax, defeated Mr. W. J. Cargill, the Conservative, by 124 votes. There was a very hard fight for the seat, which was left vacant when the former member, Mr. J. J. Donnelly, was raised to the Senate.

Major Harris' company, No. 3, in the Fifth Regiment, has carried off the Association Cup, first prize for general efficiency and first prize for gun practice. This is a splendid record, and if the regiment works as hard in the years to come its men may win not only Canadian but Imperial honors.

Mr. Peter Riddell, whom all the Public School boys and girls know very well, and to whom they owe a great deal, is to be the quartermaster of the regiment of Gordon Highlanders, commanded by Colonel Currie. Mr. Riddell will be as faithful and brave an officer as he is an efficient workman and an honest public servant, and that is saying a great deal.

There is a little warship in Behring Sea whose officers are saving life instead of destroying it. This is the U. S. Revenue Cutter Bear. Word was received from Captain Ballinger at Washington that the Eskimos near Nome had suffered from the storm and that money was needed to provide them with food, clothing and shelter.

How many Victoria boys are learning to work with their hands? There are at present many men out of work. Some of these could find something to do if they knew how to turn their hands to other work than the trade or employment they had learned. If boys learned to do all the odd jobs to be found about a house, they would be more useful as well as happier men when they grew up.

The boys and girls belonging to St. John's congregation will be sorry to see their minister, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, going away after living amongst them almost as long as they can remember. Mr. Ard was presented with an address and a purse before leaving Victoria. Rev. Mr. Chadwick, who has been rector of St. Luke's, Vancouver, will come in a short time to take charge of the church. This gentleman is greatly beloved by all who know him in Vancouver.

Thousands of people are already out of work in Germany, and it is feared this will be a hard winter. Some German business men think this is but the beginning of hard times all over the world, others that there are reasons why Germany should be forced to rest for a while, though the people in other parts of the world have plenty of work. It is to be hoped that these are right, for a world-wide depression in business and industry would be a terrible thing.

A telegram from Ottawa states that it is likely the case of Prince Edward Island will be considered before the Redistribution Bill is brought down next session, and that Premier Borden thinks it is only fair that the little province should keep its place in the rapidly growing family of Canada. This would not be the case if after every census members are given to the provinces that are growing and taken away from the Garden of the Gulf, which had nearly as many laborers as it needed in 1867.

All your mothers know that meat is getting dearer all the time. One of the reasons is that there are not enough cattle and sheep kept either in Canada or the United States. The British Columbia Agricultural Department has entered upon the task of feeding the people. Horses, cattle and sheep will be kept on the Crown lands by men who have followed the business of cattle ranching in other places, and if they succeed, others will buy land for the purpose. It is said that in Chilcotin there are large areas better suited for grazing than for any other purpose. By encouraging the use of these lands, now idle, Hon. W. R. Ross is doing the Province good service.

The Fifth Regiment followed their loved comrade, Mr. Harry Nesbitt, to the grave on Wednesday. There were many mourners, not only at the funeral, but throughout the city, for Mr. Nesbitt made friends of all who met him. His young wife and little children have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement. Though Mr. Nesbitt's life was a short one, he had time to show how a Victoria boy should live and die. He leaves behind him none but memories of useful work, pleasant words, helpful acts and of suffering bravely and patiently borne.

Boys and girls living around Victoria, as well as their fathers and mothers, should study the results of the egg-laying contests that will appear from time to time in the papers. There is no reason why young people living out of the heart of the City should not keep hens enough to supply the family with fresh eggs and, perhaps, to sell enough to buy other things they need. Scraps from the table make good food, but it pays even when food is all bought. An industrious boy could easily spare time to keep a small number of chickens clean and healthy.

At the end of October, Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and Mr. C. C. James, who is known all over Canada and in Great Britain as an expert in agriculture, spent some days together consulting about the best way to teach young men in this Province how to make the most of our land. There will be an Agricultural College managed by the faculty of the university, and there must be one or more model farms in connection with it. Mr. James will be a good adviser, and those who want to learn the science of farming will have the best opportunity of doing so in the new university.

Sir Frederick W. Taylor, who will soon become manager in Mr. Meredith's place, is also a Canadian, a native of Moncton, N. B. He has been in the bank ever since he was fifteen, and he is now fifty-one. Like most banking men, he has been trusted to do business in other countries. He was manager of the Bank of Montreal in Chicago, and for the last eight years has been acting manager in London. He, too, married a Montreal woman, Miss Henshaw, and was knighted by the King last year. We should all be proud to think that two Canadians have been chosen to fill such important positions.

Hon. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, who taught the people of Canada so much while he was here, is telling English men and women that Canadians are very loyal, but that he was surprised to learn that some of them are afraid the British Government will interfere in their affairs. This he said the British nation does not think possible. There are affairs which concern all parts of the British Empire, and Mr. Samuel thinks that, in time, a plan will be found of managing these. But the problem of how this is to be done is so great and so difficult that it will take time and wisdom to solve it, and haste would be very foolish.

Last week the President of the United States ordered Huerta to retire from the Government of Mexico. President Wilson says that unless Huerta yields to this demand, he will call upon Congress to use stronger methods. The nations of Europe most concerned with Mexico are doing nothing. This means that the United States will not be interfered with. Whether Huerta will do what he is told or whether he will refuse and the United States will be compelled to use force is what all the world is wondering. It appears that Carranza, who is fighting against Huerta and has lately won victories, is not pleased with the interference of the United States.

The City of New York has elected as mayor the opponent of the Tammany party, which has ruled that city for many years. John Purroy Mitchell is the new Mayor, and he has beaten his opponent, Edward E. McCall, by a great majority. It is believed that this will mean a more honest government for the greatest city in the Republic. On the same day Democratic governors were elected for Massachusetts, Virginia and New Jersey. This means that the people of these states are satisfied with what the Government has done. President Wilson is, of course, pleased with these victories. If he can bring about peace in Mexico and show his people how to govern themselves, he will prove himself a great man indeed.

A fine new Cathedral is to be built on Bishopsclose, just below Quadra Street. The old site, which is a very fine one, is considered too small for a big church. Not only Church of England people, but all Victorians will be glad to see a fine building take the place of that which has lasted so many years, but which is no longer suitable. In his charge to the synod, the Bishop said that in all parts of Vancouver Island there is growth. New churches are being built and new clergymen being appointed. Bishop Roper has spent much time among the people of Vancouver Island, and has learned the needs of Church of England people in most, if not all parts of his diocese.

In no province in Canada are there so many differences of soil and climate as in British Columbia. In most other provinces there is one large Government farm, where all the grains, fruit and vegetables can be grown so that all the farmers can learn how farming can be most profitably done. But the men who belong to the Agricultural Department of British Columbia will be best served here by taking small holdings in many widely separated districts, and showing neighbors how much can be grown from them. Such little model farms are to be opened at once in Chilliwack, Edgewood, Rock Creek, Grand Forks and Armstrong. Only the crops suited to the district will be grown on any of these, but no pains will be spared to make these the largest possible.

Yuan Shi Kai, the Chinese President, is acting very much like an absolute monarch. A few days ago he turned out three hundred members of the Parliament who had belonged to the party of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. These members wanted Parliament to rule the country. This is the kind of government we have in Canada and Great Britain. But Yuan Shi Kai would not have interference with his authority. It is said there have been many arrests and executions in



This is a picture of Prince Arthur of Connaught taken when he was a little boy three years old. Prince Arthur is now an officer-fit to command a regiment whenever and wherever he is needed. He was married a few days ago to the Duchess of Fife. He is, as most of you know, the only son of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada.

Pekin, and that the city is under martial law. It may be that the Kwo Ming Tang party do not represent the people and that Yuan Shi Kai knows best how the country should be governed; but tyranny is always dangerous.

Somebody has said "Men are only boys grown tall," and that was how the Conservatives of Ward Five felt when they met on Thursday night to listen to their Dominion members and some fine old songs. Mr. Barnard assured his hearers they would hear something about the dry dock before a fortnight was over, reminding them that the first sod had been turned for the big dry dock at Quebec and said that these dry docks were part of the naval plan of the Conservative Government. Mr. Green declared that the Conservatives in Canada had always worked for the progress of the country, and praised the ministers for coming to the Province to see what we needed.

A fine yacht sailed into Victoria harbor last week. This was the Adventurer, which left Boston less than a year ago, came round the Horn to San Francisco, where she took her owner and his party on board. Then she went North to Behring Sea, hunting whales, bear and other big game. It was hoped by Mr. Borden and Mr. Roy F. Andrews, of the great National Museum in New York, that a bowhead whale would have been captured. Though this has not been done, the party brought back some fine bear skins and elk's heads, learned a lot about the life of animals in Alaska, and took many beautiful moving pictures, which some of you may see. Mr. Borden is a Chicago millionaire, and there are not many ways in which a rich man can get so much real enjoyment as that which he has chosen.

In Chicago next month there will be a great exhibition of natural products. British Columbia's Agricultural Department has sent a splendid exhibit. It contains plaster casts of all the food fishes, specimens of all our timber, native wild animals, grains and grasses, and pictures of scenery, and fruit both fresh and bottled. This exhibit will tell the people of the United States more about this country than many volumes. Deputy Minister Scott will go to answer all questions and to describe the exhibit. One of the most interesting of these is the model of a C. P. R. irrigated farm. Of course there is coal and ore of all the kinds found in the Province. Victoria school children should petition the department to put up the exhibit when it comes back so that they can all see it.

For forty years Germany and France have been at peace and both have prospered greatly. Though many men are still living who fought in the Franco-German war (a war that was caused by the ambition of Napoleon III, and in which he lost his throne and his country two of their provinces), the people of both nations feel that such another struggle would be ruinous to both. England and France have overcome the hatred of centuries. Why should not France and Germany, neighbors who have no sea to divide them, live in peace. So some of their leaders are asking, and all the world should hope that these peoples will agree to forget the past and show, each in its own way, how great are the victories of peace. Only a few months ago France decided to fill the ranks of her army with boys and to lengthen the time of military service. Surely the new plan is the better one.

Up to the present when Canadian courts could not settle a case, an appeal was made to the Judicial Com-

mittee of the Privy Council. This consisted of the Lord Chancellor and a number of other great judges who had spent their lives in Great Britain. This did not keep them from giving wise decisions, as a rule. But Lord Chancellor Haldane, who was in Canada lately, thinks this court might be improved and that it might sit in those places where the great questions arose which it was called upon to decide. Among the many questions settled by the Privy Council were the boundary lines of some of the Canadian provinces. It would be easier for the judges to decide wisely, Lord Haldane believes, if the court could have been held near the spot. When we think that Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, as well as Canada, might, if they wished, secure the services of such a court, and might, perhaps, have judges on it, as well as Great Britain, it is easy to see that such a court would bind all the parts of the Empire together more closely.

Mr. R. B. Angus, who has been president of the Bank of Montreal for a very long time, will soon resign and his place will be taken by Mr. W. V. Meredith, who now manages all the banks and branches. Mr. Meredith is a Canadian and is now sixty-three years old. He was born in London, Ontario, and educated at Hellmuth, one of the smaller colleges of the province. When he was seventeen, Vincent Meredith went into the bank at Hamilton. This was the year of Confederation. Two years later he was accountant and then became assistant inspector. For ten years he held this position, growing in knowledge with the growth of the business. When he was thirty-eight Mr. Meredith married Miss Allan, daughter of one of the owners of the Allan steamship line. The next year he became manager of the head office in Montreal. Here he worked steadily for eleven years, learning more and more how business is done from Halifax to Victoria, and during the last three years his fellow-workers have learned the value of his wisdom and experience, till now he is at the head of this vast concern, which has so much to do with the prosperity of all classes of people. In these days when men expect to make a fortune in a few years, the story of the life of Mr. H. V. Meredith may not seem interesting, but any Canadian boy may well strive to imitate the man who by quietly doing his duty from day to day has risen to one of the highest and most important positions in the country.

THE SAND BED

I have a sand bed, and I play
There in the sand for half the day.

And mother comes and sits by me,
And little sister likes to see

The many things I make of sand;
But she's too young to understand

About the houses and the hills,
The mines and stores and flouring mills.

And then I make believe and say
My sand bed is the sunny bay;

These blocks are boats, and far away
They sail all night and sail all day

And carry iron. When they return
And bring us coal that we may burn.

And now my sand bed is a farm.
This is the barn. Here, safe from harm

My horses and my cows I keep.
These sheds are for the woolly sheep.

And there you see my piggy's pens.
This yard holds in the lively hens.

This is the garden, where I hoe
My plants, and here the flowers grow.

These sticks are pines, so straight, so tall
And dark. But these aren't half of all

The things I make each pleasant day
Out in the sand bed where I play.

—Charles W. Jerome, in Survey.

MAN WHO OBSERVED NATURE

Once a good and gentle man wrote to a friend all the things he noticed day by day about birds, animals and plants. He wrote about them carefully; and he at last had a vast store of information about all kinds of things that every body in his time had noticed as well as things that everybody did know. So a book was made of them, and it became one of the famous books of the world. It was written for love, and it made people who read it love the things the writer had seen and thought. This man was the Rev. Gilbert White. In his natural history he tells about two birds that built a nest on a bare bough, perhaps on a day when there was no sun. When the little birds came the father and mother birds could be seen during the hot hours of the day hovering in the air over the nest shading it and fanning the little ones, too, no doubt.—Christian Science Monitor.

WILD ANIMALS

One child is sent out of the room, while the others choose what animals they will represent. The first is a pig, the second is a cat, and so on. When all have chosen, the "It" is brought into the room with bandaged eyes and is put to sit in a chair.

The others pass before him, each in turn making the noise of the animal which has been chosen. The "It" has to listen to the mews, grunts, hisses, and so on, and try to guess from the sound which child it is, at the moment, in front of him. Each child whose name is guessed correctly pays a forfeit.

Each in turn takes the part of "It," and the one who secures the most forfeits wins a small reward at the end of the game.—San Diego Union.

TAKING CARE OF PRINNIE

By Rebecca Deming Moore, in St. Nicholas (Continued)

Nathalie fairly flew back to the top of Mr. McAllister's board fence. The good man did not have to ask her the verdict. When he had lifted her to the ground, he placed Prinnie in her arms. Then



he told her she must listen very carefully to the directions for Prinnie's care. He showed her just how to prepare his food, and warned her not to allow him to eat between meals, for he said that was as bad for wee doggies as for lassies.

"And," he concluded, "if you're forgetting anything, come back and ask Sandy McAllister; and you might be coming down now and again to show me how the little fellie's prospering. I haven't any wee lassies of my own now."

From that day, it was a different Nathalie in the little house on the street, or, rather, not in the little house, for Nathalie did little but eat and sleep in the house except when it rained. Prinnie must have his long tramps every day.

"Little dogs must take a great deal of exercise to keep well," Mr. McAllister had said.

What fun they had together! Prinnie chasing chipmunks and barking furiously at their antics, while Nathalie picked flowers and joined him in mad scrampers over the fields. He would go into bushes and come out fairly bristling with sticks and leaves and sometimes burrs. Then what a brushing there had to be when they got home!

Prinnie would sit sadly but patiently while Nathalie combed out the hateful tangles and told him never, never to go into such places again. Prinnie would listen solemnly, but the very next day, perhaps, he would find a still more "burry" place.

Nathalie's doll family was quite neglected that Summer, for one could scarcely hold even a well-behaved doll-child, and be ready to start after an excited dog at any moment. Nathalie's largest doll, Baby Griselda, or Grizzle, had most cause for complaint. Unfortunately for Griselda, her clothes just fitted Prinnie. Part of every day's programme was to dress Prinnie in Grizzle's white dress, and tie her dainty baby cap over his long ears, and to hold him tightly in her arms as she paced the yard singing a soft lullaby. Prinnie would lie meekly quiet; he would even close his eyes lazily; but let Nathalie lower him gently in Grizzle's cradle, and relax her hold but a moment, and two brown eyes would open wide, four black legs would make a wild dash across the lawn, and one doll's dress would need some of Nathalie's most careful mending before it was fit to return to its rightful owner.

Letters from Nathalie's friends at the seashore or in the country excited no envy in her. What were the delights of bathing and boating compared with caring for Prinnie and teaching him new tricks?

He would mark prettily for a lump of sugar; he could sneeze most entrancingly for any dainty. But Nathalie remembered Mr. McAllister's advice, and did not allow him many. She had to content herself with very little candy for Prinnie would beg so bewitchingly for a share that it was hard not to spoil him. She carried him dutifully down to see his master, but some way or other, although Mr. McAllister was very kind and praised her care, it always made her feel a little sad to go there.

And so the long Summer days slipped on. Nathalie was brown and rosy, Prinnie sleek and bright-eyed. July, August had gone; now September was here, and in a few days, Nathalie's little friends would come back and enter school. She would be glad to see them, but—

"When is Fall?" she asked her father that evening at supper.

"Oh, Fall has really begun now," he replied.

The Fall was really here, and she must—that dreadful man who had ordered Prinnie would want—that thought was too dreadful to finish. She ought to take him back at once, take Prinnie back—her pet—Prinnie, whose rough, pink tongue had awakened her every morning—whose daily meal she had carefully prepared. Prinnie, who had been her companion every minute for two long months.

She was moody and silent all the next day. She did not dare to walk by Mr. McAllister's board fence.

In the evening she blurted out. Her father announced at supper, "Mr. McAllister says the man who owns your dog is coming around for him tomorrow. You can take Prinnie over in the morning."

Nathalie could not eat any more supper that night. The top of Prinnie's little head was all wet with salt tears when she laid him in his basket.

The next morning she arose early. There was much to be done. The blow was a harsh one, but if Prinnie must go, he should go in state. Nathalie washed and ironed Grizzle's white dress and bonnet. Then, after giving Prinnie a careful combing and brushing, she dressed him in these garments for the last time.

With Prinnie clasped tightly in her arms, she sadly set out for Mr. McAllister's. Perhaps the gentleman would not come after all. If only she could keep Prinnie a few days longer! But no, Mr. McAllister was talking to a pleasant-faced stranger. The fine had come. Nathalie walked straight up to the strange man, and, struggling to keep down the lump in her throat, she held out Prinnie.

"Here's your—do—e—e—e—e," she managed to sob; and the tears fell in torrents.

Prinnie, whom the astonished gentleman failed to take from Nathalie's outstretched arms, his customary dash for liberty. When recovering him, Mr. McAllister's hand was on his forehead.

When Nathalie came back she found the stranger Prinnie, the little girl, who had been engaged to marry a dog, a cat, and a pig, and who had been the cause of so much trouble. She was now a free girl, and she was very happy.

Conditions In Canada

A NATION'S GROWING PAINS

WHILE trade has been good in Canada, and there is every prospect of an excellent harvest, some of the boom conditions of the last few years have in recent months experienced a set-back. Money has been very tight, and in some instances men of substantial fortune have had difficulty in realizing sufficient ready cash for their needs. This stringency has not perhaps been an unmixed evil, and it has not undermined the general prosperity of the Dominion, because that prosperity is based on the solid foundation of great natural resources. The following article gives the impressions of an American observer, who combines warm admiration of British institutions with shrewd judgment, who has visited Canada on several occasions, and who has lately returned from a tour through the Dominion.

In the drama of the British Empire, Canada is in the limelight. Since July, 1900, over two and a half millions have looked for a chance to participate in her efforts. While in the main she has received admiration and merited approval, yet there has been grumbling because of failure to secure reserved seats (in the gallery), and an odd hiss from a war god. None the less, she is playing her part well, and still holds the attention of the civilized world.

Upon disembarking there, you recognize a new atmosphere, freighted with the spirit of progress. To travel in a parlor car from old Quebec, with its narrow streets, to the wide avenues of new homes in the cities of the plains, and on to the limpid Pacific, means a luxurious outing, an educational expansion, resulting, probably for the healthy man, in infection with the Canadian fever.

Canada is building one wing of the Empire. The task of laying carefully the foundation of an Imperial civilization, of controlling harmoniously the policies of nine great provinces (whose interests sometimes clash), is a stupendous undertaking. But it is being accomplished in masterly fashion. Canada has produced her own far-sighted statesmen, her clear-headed financiers, and a race of progressive business men, intelligent farmers and mechanics, constituting an alert people of integrity, capable of directing her enormous construction work, the development of her resources, and also of inspiring higher ideals and standards of civilization into the millions flocking to her opportunities.

The far-reaching propagandism of the Dominion emigration officials has been supremely satisfactory—to the Dominion. As a result, the sons and daughters of industry in every civilized nation have turned their faces toward Canada, and millions are lifting their feet in that direction. Each Province has also sent its quota of emigration delegates to the United Kingdom, and these have fervently presented the openings and attractions peculiar to their several localities. In many cases the delegates have been men born in the Old Country, who, like Jacob, migrated with only a staff, but returned rich in possessions, flocks and herds. Tons of letters from relatives and friends beyond the sea, who have already made good, are reporting that "the half has not been told." The question with thousands in the British Isles has been: "What part of Canada shall I go to?" The movement was so tremendous during February, March, April and May last, that the Canadian steamers could not carry the second and third-class passengers. Many were compelled to go by the United States' routes.

It is not to be wondered at if, out of all this host of new arrivals, some of the most prosperous or best advertised points should have received a hundred or a thousand more than there was immediate demand for. Where such has been the case the consequent reports of failure to obtain work have created a very unfavorable impression. This is a local quantitative difficulty.

The towns in Canada have grown at the expense of agricultural development, a mistake not easy to control. Great fortunes have been made because of amazing municipal growth, and this has developed an abnormal condition. Towns have been plotted, great suburban tracts have been surveyed and sold as building lots, farm lands have been sold in small subdivisions, until the booming of this class of property became recklessly absurd. It is to be feared that thousands of pounds have been buried where it will bring an unsatisfactory return, while golden opportunities lie waiting. The Western bankers did Canada a great service when they sagaciously discounted this "wild cat" speculation by calling a halt; but the halt has interfered also with legitimate building, and has seriously affected the artisans. This is a difficulty imposed by a policy of caution.

In view of the soundness of Canada's municipal interests, her industrial activities and agricultural progress, it was expected that money from England would flow as freely as usual. Perhaps the Balkan situation accounts for the disappointment. In part, at any rate, it may be accounted a difficulty of international confusion.

The flood tide of immigration, the wise action of her financiers and the limited supply of British capital, occurring simultaneously, account for the financial pause, and surely were enough to stagger a young country only in the making. This interruption will be very brief as far as Canada's sane activities and general prosperity are concerned, and should be of value to the stupidly credulous who have allowed themselves to be persuaded that it is possible to build a second London in a few years, or that Winnipeg is going to spring up all along the railroads.

Canada's outlook is bright. Instead of one, she will soon have finished three main lines of her great transcontinental railway. The Canadian Northern has 9,000 men employed between Toronto and Ottawa, the Grand Trunk Pacific has 20,000 men working between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast. These arteries of commerce will thrill the Dominion's activities into lively circulation when operating. The latest bank reports show high-water mark, reaching new records. It has been a great year for Canada's fisheries. The crops of the Dominion are magnificent, being early, heavy and of extra quality. They are estimated to be worth between two and three hundred million dollars. Already British concerns are contracting for the grain. The new United States tariff opens a market at Canada's door. Ten thousand more men will be needed to care for the crops.

Take an example of what has been happening in a single week. From August 1 to August 8 this year, 57 Italians, 53 Swedes, 207 Galicians, 351 Norwegians, 390 Russians and 829 Americans from the United States entered Western Canada; a total of 1,887 foreigners, in addition to 1,561 from the United Kingdom, who arrived the same week. The Americans brought with them over \$250,000 in cash and over \$30,000 in emigrants' effects. Since 1900, three-fifths of the emigrants who have settled in Canada have been drawn from other nations.

The resources of the Dominion are, of course, the great attraction—her immense and profitable fisheries, her mines untold, her broad, inviting agricultural and horticultural territory, her hunting grounds and splendid timber belts. A view of the country is inspiring, and courage is infectious there. What she needs she is getting—sturdy citizens who will face pioneer life, men who will help to subdue the earth and have dominion over it.

I am told that harsh criticisms of Canada are not found in the foreign press, but I fear

that some of the home papers do not hesitate to speak quite severely if occasion can be found. Why not be encouraging and pleasant to this bright and capable child of the Empire, of whom there is just cause to be proud?—W. J. Speers.

WHICH RULES?

(Copyrighted)

Is Love the force which dominates all life,
The motif of the picture, deeply toned,
Where Grace and Mercy blot out Fear and Strife?
Or in this world is Cruelty enthroned?

When o'er us smile the glorious Summer skies,
When bleating lambs to mothers' love reply,
When parent bird from morn to even flies
Timeless, with food his fledglings to supply:

When e'en the fiercest brute that stalks the earth
Elects to die beside her wounded mate,
To give her life for those that owe her birth,
To succor, or attempting, share their fate:

When youth and maiden walk in sweet content
Of mutual love, that each eternal deams,
Their hearts united in one sentiment,
Agreed in thought, coincident in dreams:

Then, Love eternal seems to govern life,
Its motive-power, its source, its means, its end,
What scope is left for savagry or strife?
Can peace and warfare, love and terror blend?

Alas! the skies are oft-times overcast,
And lightnings kill, nor rock of hearts bereaved;
The lamb is slain to make a cub's repast,
Its mother's grief unheeded, unrelieved.

All feline creatures wantonly prolong
In tortured prey the agony of death;
The trembling hare dies thrice the reeds among,
Before she feels the weasel's fabled breath.

In flock and herd the strong drive out the weak
To death by violence or hunger's pang;
The sovereignty o'er forest, plain and peak
Is won, and held, by talon, claw and fang.

In love of conquest, lust for wealth, o'er man
Is prone to slaughter, crime, oppression, wrong;
His motto, "Hold who may and take who can;
The spoils of life are only for the strong."

As noontide wanes to eve, day follows night,
And cloudless skies succeed the fiercest storm;
As in a picture shade contrasts with light,
And hue with hue, the artist's theme to form.

So Nature's canvas shows each lurid ray
By lighter tones relieved; Love vies with Strife
In vivid contrasts, needed to portray
The struggle for existence we call Life.

N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

Scene: A crowded tram. Enter four girls.
Fat woman. (To small boy opposite):
"Why don't you stand up and let one of 'em
young ladies sit down?"
Small Boy: "Why don't you get up and
let 'em all sit down?"

Repentance may be made for sinners, but it
is only practical for saints.

Influence of Sun Spots



It was Mark Twain who complained that people kept talking and talking about the weather, but nobody ever did anything about it. This just reproach may be removed as the result of some very important discoveries that have been made by a little group of American meteorologists. These scientists have been carefully observing the sun for ten years, and have come to the conclusion that our weather is due to changes upon the surface of the sun, says The Toronto Mail and Empire. They say that the sun spots are responsible. When the spots are many and large the weather is apt to be cold. When they are small and few, the weather will probably be warm. The inferences are questioned by some other scientists, but their chief scientific discovery, namely, that the radiation of heat from the sun is not constant, is being generally accepted, and is considered of great value to future observations.

The discovery that there was no "solar constant," as it is called, namely, that the amount of heat radiated by the sun is not constant, but fluctuates almost as much as the amount of heat generated in a furnace, was due to the invention by Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute, of a remarkable instrument he called the bolometer. This apparatus is a thermometer of such surpassing sensitivity that it will record a millionth of a degree of heat. Equipped with bolometers, a special post of observation was established near the summit of Mount Whitney, in California, and another in Algeria. The object of making the observations from two widely separated stations was to insure against error due to local atmospheric causes. For ten years the bolometers have been at work in California and Africa, and the scientists believe that the time has been long enough to justify them in making some important generalizations concerning sun spots.

LIGHT ON SUN SPOTS

They have found, for instance, that sun spots appear and disappear with a certain regularity. Every eleven years the sun spots reach a maximum as regards number and area. Four years later they have reached a minimum, from which they gradually increase for seven years. They have also found that the sun spots have a controlling effect upon the amount of heat radiated from the sun. They act as a sort of blanket, and less heat comes from the portion of the sun under the spots than from the other portions. A difference of 25 per

cent was recorded in the heat radiated from the part of the sun covered by a spot and the clear portion. This in itself is an important discovery, for previously it was believed that there was no fluctuation in the amount of heat radiated, and that the presence of spots had no effect upon the escape of the sun's heat. This discovery, taken with a careful examination of meteorological data, such as temperatures in the year when the sun's spots were most numerous, has prompted the scientists to venture the opinion that the presence of sun spots makes for cold weather. This inference is contradicted by other scientists, who point out that in the same year California might have a very cold Winter and Alaska a very warm one. If the sun spots influenced the climate, would their effect not be general?

Those who do not share the sun spot theory believe that the earth's weather is caused by local atmospheric conditions, originating in the envelope of atmosphere that extends for a few miles about the globe, and confined to it. However the atmospheric theory has been proved to be incorrect in the matter of a solar constant, for while it was known that the amount of heat that reached the earth from the sun varied greatly, it was supposed that the local atmosphere accounted for the difference, and that the amount of radiation as far as the sun was concerned was constant. This, however, has been shown to be a fallacy, and Professors Abbot and Fowle, who conducted the experiments, believe that the current ideas about the cause of changes in the weather will be shown to be equally fallacious.

FORECASTING WEATHER MONTHS AHEAD

If their theory is right, and the coming and disappearing of sun spots can be predicted years or months in advance, it follows that it should be possible to make weather forecasts six months or so ahead of time. It would not be possible to know, of course, that it would rain on a given day in the future, but it would be known whether the Winter would be a severe or a mild one, whether the Spring would be late or early, whether the Summer would be wet or dry. In other words, it would be possible to know as much as the patent medicine almanacs pretend to know. That this knowledge would mean the saving of many millions of dollars a year is plain after a moment's thought. Farmers, for instance, would know what sort of a crop to sow in order to take advantage of the coming season. Manufacturers would know what sort of clothing would be most seasonable, and all industries that are more or less dependent upon the weather would be able to calculate precisely for months in advance. Some such stride in the science of meteorology might be reasonably expected. It is long overdue.

MORE LIGHT ON OLD ROME

Commendatore Boni, who has charge of the excavations in the Forum and on the Palatine Hill, has just announced new and important discoveries in the Domus Flavia on the latter. His workmen have laid bare several huts with hearthstones still intact which were undoubtedly occupied by shepherds before the legendary foundation of Rome in 753 B.C.

But before he came to these, however, several houses which from their inscriptions showed them to belong to the time of Sull and the Gracchi came to light. Under the House of Livia a subterranean apartment was also discovered full of the debris of centuries, including numerous objects and utensils of the fifth and sixth centuries left behind by the barbarians who burned Rome.

The site of these discoveries, the Domus Flavia, was the palace of the Emperor Domitian, begun by his father, Vespasian, about A. D. 69. The House of Livia derives its name from the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, who died in A. D. 29. Sulla will be recalled as the rival of Marius, while the Gracchi were those brothers, Tiberius and Caius, sons of the famous Cornelia, who, according to the legend, when asked to show her jewels, presented her sons.

TOBACCO GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

Tobacco-growing in New South Wales and Victoria appears to have emerged from the experimental stage, and the prospects of the industry are described as very favorable. In Drouin, a highly fertile district in Gippsland, Southern Victoria, upwards of fifty farmers have this year planted areas with tobacco. This activity is the result of experiments on an extensive scale, which gave a net profit of \$50 per acre. The Drouin growers estimate the value of their product at 10d. per lb. for cigar leaf, 6d. to 7d. per lb. for plug, and up to 1s. 6d. per lb. for better qualities. Australians, as a people, are very heavy smokers, and the farmers are able to produce a good leaf they are assured a safe market for enormous quantities of tobacco. The Gippsland farmers are said to be smoking their own product, and it is proposed that leagues should be formed of which the members should be pledged to smoke only Australian leaf. The results of the past few seasons indicate that within the next ten years Australia may be growing all the tobacco she can use.

Arctic Canada a Reindeer Paradise



ALL the great stretches of Arctic territory which Canada owns ever be of real use to mankind? Alaska has its minerals, but if there be no minerals in the country East of the mountains belonging to Canada, what is there to support a population? As far East as Labrador, where the Eskimos and a few missionaries reign supreme, there are immense areas which ought to be turned to some account for the good of Canada and humanity in general, says The Toronto Mail and Empire. It seems to be possible to grow high-class grains and vegetables up as far as the Arctic Circle. The Canadian Government Inspector of Indian Posts, who was recently in Ottawa, exhibited vegetables grown at Fort McPherson that would have done credit to a Southern Ontario farm. Territory capable of producing foodstuffs has an assured future, but it is the great Arctic wastes, where now the trapper and hunter and nomad Eskimo alone disturb the solitude, that will in future years be the subject of statesmanlike concern. The most obvious of all uses is the propagation of domesticated reindeer, to furnish nourishing meat to a population that must have meat to exist. In fact, the reindeer is said by some experts to be the coming rival of the beef animals of our civilization. It may yet furnish the meat our exhausting commercial processes would deprive us of by the depletion of the cattle supplies of the world.

A REINDEER EXPERT'S OPINION

An interesting monograph on the subject of reindeer propagation and its possibilities has been written at the request of Premier Borden, by Mr. Conrad Siem, of New York. Mr. Siem was in the early nineties managing owner of trading posts in Alaska, and while there was attracted by the proposition that the domesticated reindeer of Siberia should be imported in sufficient numbers into Alaska to form a food reserve of incalculable value to the mining population. He undertook to carry out a scheme of bartering for reindeer with the Siberian nomads, and enlisted the support of a high church official who had been superintending mission work in Alaska. This churchman appropriated the idea and campaigned in the United States on behalf of the reindeer propagation movement, finally inducing the United States Government to get Russia's con-

sent to the export of domesticated reindeer from the Siberian nomads' herds. These nomads, the Tschukchees, were averse to selling reindeer for export, because it would lessen their trade in reindeer hides for the Eskimos of the North American Continent, but finally an American Government purchasing station was established in charge of Mr. Siem. After much trouble, and some risk, he had collected several hundred deer, and conditions began to look promising.

A BLACK EYE TO THE MOVEMENT

But, through mishap, the transports which were to have come for the deer did not arrive until very late. The Spanish-American War had diverted attention. Then, after being transported, the deer were driven a thousand miles in Alaska to Port Barrow, where whaling crews were reported to be starving, but of course this was a failure. Stories of starving miners stirred the United States Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to buy more deer in Lapland. These starved to death on the sterile Alaskan coast. Then it transpired that the Treasury Department had not obtained Russian permission for the exportation of the deer after all, and the United States had to replace them. The mix-up was so complete, and gave the deer importation idea such a black eye, that it was dropped with a thud. The net result of the mismanagement of the whole scheme was the closing of the Siberian outlet for the deer and the formation of an unsympathetic public opinion on the scheme. But, as Mr. Siem points out, the fiasco does not alter the merits of the reindeer as food animals, or their value in countries whose conditions are the counterpart of Siberian conditions. The difficulties that would have to be faced by any Government seeking to transplant the domesticated reindeer to new territory would be to obtain efficient herders. The Eskimos are too much given to hunting and trading to keep herds. Mr. Siem thinks that French-Canadian habitants would be the most suitable of any class of pioneers for such work.

THE ESKIMOS HARD TO TEACH

When the first Siberian herds were transplanted to Alaska, Tschukchee herdsman were brought to teach the Eskimos to take care of the deer. Then it was determined to try Laplanders as teachers. Most of these broke away when the gold discoveries were on, and be-

came rich owners of mining properties. It was soon evident that it would require years and years to metamorphose the Eskimo into a patient, careful keeper of herds. So the industry has not progressed in any particular. Yet the stretches of the North are capable of sustaining ten million reindeer. The pastures are rich, though buried most of the time under the snow. The reindeer is one of the most easily herded of animals. A few herders and a few dogs can look after thousands of them. They are able to locate the moss pastures under three or four feet of snow. They never stampeded in a blizzard, but kept on feeding. The meat is nourishing and palatable. Every essential condition for a successful transplantation is on hand. What is necessary is practical and businesslike handling of the infant industry. Mr. Siem says the Dominion Government could well afford to go into the matter thoroughly.

GERMAN CITY'S CELEBRATION

The city of Cassel recently celebrated its one thousandth anniversary. All the festivities took place in beautiful Autumn weather, and the Kaiser was represented by his son, Prince August, who was present with other princes at all the functions.

A historical pageant closed the long programme of festivities. One of the groups representing the state entry of the Empress Kunigunde into the town in 1013, was the most imposing, and extremely interesting on account of the costumes, which were faithfully copied from historical pictures.

Noted artists and historians arranged the pageant, the procession taking four hours. It was composed of 4,000 persons, 1,500 horses and many historical equipages and bands.

The enthusiasm was great, the city was illuminated and schools were closed for three days. In the evening gala performances took place at the new state opera house, that of "Lohengrin" being a representative one.

Mrs. Nextdoor—"Profesor Adagio called at our house yesterday, and my daughter played the piano for him. He just raved over her playing."

Mrs. Peppy—"How rude! Why couldn't he conceal his feelings the way the rest of us do?"

Items of Interest on Topical Subjects

PRESERVING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The last session of the British Parliament enacted one law which meets with universal approval. It is called the "Ancient Monuments Act," and the credit for its passage is due to Lord Beauchamp.

In the future, says The London Times, there is no reason why such a building as Tattershall Castle should be despoiled if the First Commissioner of Works, with whom rests the power of putting the new law in motion, acts with energy and promptitude. A simple order of the Commissioners of Works will make any injury of such a place an offence; time will then be given for deliberation on the future of the building, and its fate will in the last resort be determined by Parliament.

The late Lord Avebury led the way in bringing the subject to the notice of Parliament, and in 1882 Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (now Lord Eversley), as First Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's Government, passed the first Ancient Monuments Act. It extended only to monolithic and other prehistoric remains, and was purely permissive in its character. The owner of such a monument might place it in the guardianship of the Commissioner of Works, and it then became an offence on the part of anyone (including the owner) to injure or deface the monument. In 1900 these provisions were extended to any "structure, erection, or monument of historic or architectural interest," with the exception of a structure occupied (otherwise than for caretaking) as a dwelling house, but the application of the act still depended upon the consent of the owners of monuments.

Lately the spectre of the wealthy American prepared to give fabulous sums for the power to tear down a ruin and transport it across the Atlantic has been conjured up in order to raise the market for ancient monuments, a much more serious risk has arisen in the shape of persons dealing in valuable fittings and movable details of old buildings. For the purpose of this trade the structure is bought, and the artistic work that it contains is torn out and sold for use in modern buildings.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

It is obvious that in relation to such traffic the mere scheduling of monuments or any other arrangement devoid of some machinery for arresting destruction merely attracts the destroyer. Hence the existence of the Royal Commissions, which have been at work for the last five years examining and scheduling places of historic interest in England, Scotland and Wales, and which have already made valuable reports, is an additional reason for protective legislation. At the same time the Commissions form a nucleus for an authoritative advisory body to share with the Commissioners of Works the responsibility of restrictive action.

These considerations have been in the minds of the framers of the new act, which not only amends but consolidates the existing law. In the first place, it authorizes the purchase of monuments either by the Commissioners of Works or by the Council of any county or borough, or the Common Council of the city of London; but such a purchase can be carried out only by agreement with the owner. The gift or devise of a monument to the same bodies is also authorized. The alternative machinery of guardianship is then provided, as in the existing acts, and the effect of guardianship is explained.

By constituting the Commissioners of Works or the local authority guardians of his monument, the owner does not divest himself of any right of property except that of destruction, active or passive; in other words, the guardians of the monument may restrain the owner from injuring it, and may, concurrently with the owner, do any work necessary to maintain and protect it.

So far the act follows on previous lines, and can only be applied with the consent of the owner. On this stem is grafted the compulsory machinery of the act. An Ancient Monuments Board, representative of the three History Monument Commissions, the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Scotland, and other artistic bodies, is to be constituted by the Commissioners of Works, and upon their report that any monument is in danger of destruction, removal or damage, and that the preservation of the monument is of national importance, the Commissioners may make a preservation order, placing the monument under their protection, and while such an order is in force the monument cannot be demolished, removed, added to, or altered without the consent of the Commissioners.

PRESERVING MONUMENTS

Moreover, if, pending a preservation order, it appears likely that the monument will, from the neglect of the owner, fall into decay, the Commissioners may, with the consent of the Treasury, constitute themselves guardians, and may then execute preservative works. The Ancient Monuments Board is authorized to inspect any monument which it believes to be in danger, and in a case of urgency the Commissioners of Works may make a preservation order on their own initiative, without waiting for the Board's advice.

A preservation order is only a temporary measure. It has effect for eighteen months; after that time it ceases to operate, unless confirmed by Parliament. The Commissioners of Works may bring in a bill to confirm the order, and that this bill may, if opposed by the owner, be referred to a select committee after the manner of a private bill. Thus the right of an owner to show, if he can, that he should not be deprived of his powers of destruction is effectively saved.

There is a further piece of machinery designed to keep the Commissioners of Works acquainted with the area of their work. They are, after notice to the owners, to prepare and publish a list of monuments of national importance, and when a monument is included in this list the owner must, under a penalty, give a month's notice to the Commissioners of any proposed work of demolition, removal, alteration, or addition.

THE FIRST STEAM FERRY

The first steam ferry in the world made its first trip between New York and Hoboken 102 years ago. The craft was the invention of John Stevens, who was a pioneer in many other inventions. He was the father of the United States patent system. He invented the first condensing, double-acting engine ever built in America. In 1807 he constructed the steamboat Phoenix, a side-wheeler, completing it only a few days after Fulton made his epochal trip on the Hudson, and two years before the first steamboat was run on the St. Lawrence, by Mr. Molson, of Montreal. Shut out from that river by Fulton's priority, Stevens, in 1808, took his vessel around by the sea to the Delaware, and was the first to navigate the open ocean in a steam craft. Later he secured the first American patent for a steam railway locomotive. His steam ferry was successful, and the waters around New York have ever since swarmed with such craft, although the building of bridges and tubes has now decreased their usefulness. The first to suggest the utility of steam ferry boats in America was Thomas Paine, who advanced his scheme in 1778, years before the building of the first steamboat.

TOBACCO-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

New Australian industries are to follow on the irrigation scheme of the Government. Particulars are given of recent experiments in tobacco growing in the Murrumbidgee irrigation area of New South Wales. A tobacco expert was induced to devote himself to growing tobacco at Yanco, and to give advice and assistance to other settlers on the area. The expert says that the yield at Yanco is about 1,250 lbs. of dry leaf, to the acre. He adds that the lands of Murrumbidgee will later give 1,500 pounds per acre when better worked.

The dry leaf is worth from eighteen to thirty-one cents per pound, or from two hundred and eighty dollars to four hundred and seventy dollars per acre. It takes but six months to produce the article ready for market. A selector, with the assistance of two members of his family, could comfortably look after a ten-acre allotment, which would return him a minimum of twenty-eight hundred dollars gross for the sale of his crop. For curing the leaf the grower will require to expend seven hundred and fifty dollars upon a building, while outside assistance, together with maintenance of his family at the area, is estimated at three hundred dollars.

The production of tobacco last season at Yanco amounted to 10,000 lbs.

Jan Kubelik, the violinist, arrived in New York, accompanied by Mrs. Kubelik. He is to appear in eighty concerts in America, Canada and Cuba, with Mme. Melba, and it said will receive \$120,000 for the tour. Mr. and Mrs. Kubelik have just crossed the Atlantic twice on their way here from South America.

Mr. Kubelik was more anxious to talk about his five daughters than about his tour, declaring that in view of the talents revealed by his children he proposed to retire from the concert stage in about eight years and become the impresario of a Kubelik troupe. His oldest children are the twins, Anne and Marianne, aged eight, both of whom, their proud parent avers, have an extraordinary gift for the violin. The next oldest, Johanna, six, seems predestined to become a painter, and Tatjana, four, sings.

"She has a wonderful voice for a child," says Kubelik, "and we are very proud of her. That is, I am proud. My wife does not like it because Tatjana looks like me, but aside from that we are perfectly happy."

The fifth child, Clara, five years old, is described as the "little mother" of the group.

"Mamma, don't you think Schiller quite out of date?"

"I certainly do."

"I'm so glad. I just smashed his statuette in the drawing-room."—Megendorfer Blaetter.

MY LITTLE BOY

(Copyrighted)

In his little boots and breeches he
Is standing on the top
Step, waiting for his pony; as
He gaily swings his crop
He makes a pretty picture, his
Blue eyes alight with joy,
Just home from school at Christmas-time,
My boy, my little boy.

The groom brings round the horses, and
We set off side by side;
'Tis six good miles to covert, but
He talks all through the ride;
The points of his new pony are
Gone over, one by one,
The scent, the prospects of a find,
The chances of a run.

The hounds are in, a whimper, then
A burst of music rare,
Proclaims that one more "customer"
Is driven from his lair;
"Voicest! Gone away! Come on!" he shouts,
And waves his cap with glee,
Then puts his pony at the fence
And gives a lead to me.

Dismounting, I draw up his girths
At a momentary check,
Two rosy lips are pressed to mine,
His arm slides round my neck;
"One for the pony, now ten more,"
He whispers, soft and low,
As he smoothes me with kisses, "Just
Because I love you so."

We're off again, and still we take
Our fences knee to knee,
"Ware wire!" Too late; we cannot stop,
My horse clears all, but he,—
His pony hangs in mid-air as
The top strand checks his leap,
Then, with his rider under him,
Falls forward in a heap.

We straighten out the slender limbs
And in my arms I take
Him, asking if he's badly hurt,
He gives his head a shake;
A shadow of his sunny smile
Still hovers in his eyes;
He lays his face against my cheek
Without a sound—and dies.

Send all the nags to Tattersall's,
I'll never hunt again.
The sight of horse and hound are now
Intolerable pain;
I've lost what best I loved on earth,
But nothing can destroy
The memory of that last ride with
My boy, my little boy.

N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

NUMBERS IN HISTORY

Professor Hans Delbrück, professor of history at the University of Berlin, lectured at University College, London, on "Numbers in History."

Professor Delbrück said that the first point to which in any history of war they had to direct attention was the number of the warriors. It was a recognized fact that Moltke displayed great genius in 1870 when he directed a monstrous mass of his troops from one centre, drew them up abreast, and made them act together in battle. To direct such a mass unitedly was, even with railways, roads, telegraphs and a general staff, an exceedingly difficult task, and if it was so difficult, with such aid by such a man, then all those reports which we had received of similar armies in olden times—Assyrians, Persians, Gauls, Huns, or Germans—were struck out of history. At the first sight the glory of the Greek victories might seem diminished by taking away the numerical superiority of Xerxes' army, but on the contrary the performance was much greater. The Greeks had not to fight enormous hordes of Asiatic people, divested of any soldiery or even mainly virtue, driven into the battle by whips, but an army of the best soldiery, which could be overcome only by the union of the brave fighting of the mass of the people with the strategic guidance of generals who had not been surpassed in the world's history. It was not the quantity but the quality of enemies that endangered the freedom of Greece.

Professor Delbrück, in the second part of his lecture, said that all the statements about the hundreds of thousands of Germans and Gauls who, according to Roman sources had been vanquished, were just as worthless as the tales of the Greeks about the army of Xerxes. Why did not the Romans profit by their number to take possession of Germany? The task was perhaps not impossible, but extremely difficult. The country which could not supply enough food for its own inhabitants could not nourish a hostile army, and Germany had no roads along which supplies could be transported. It seemed sufficient to the Romans not to fight the barbarians offensively, but only to protect the Empire against invasion, and the whole of the army was placed on the borders. This system lasted for about three centuries. It was the longest period of peace the world ever saw.

In the military exploits of the Normans, they saw, even better than anywhere else, that the number of the Normans never could have been very great. As to the battle of Hastings, harmony had not yet been attained among the scholars of this country. He presumed, how-

ever, that William might have had not 60,000 and not even 32,000, as some historians had calculated, but 7,000 to 6,000, and that Harold had not 1,200,000, as stated by Bishop Guido of Amiens, but perhaps 4,000. The bulk of the people were peaceable, and did not believe that they were greatly interested in the question whether their King was called Harold or William. So it was natural to conclude, as in his opinion the course of the battle showed, that in Harold's host there were no peasants.

WHAT IS THUNDER?

A newspaperman asked a member of the meteorological service, "What is thunder?" "What is lightning?" Here are the answers, says The Toronto News:

What is thunder?
Blow air into a perfectly tight paper bag until it is full. Hold the bag so that none of the air can escape, and strike it sharply and suddenly. There will be an explosion like the crack of a pistol.

That is what thunder is!
The scientific explanation for it is the expansion, compression and sudden escape of air. It is the same things that happen in a cartridge shell when you press the trigger of a gun or pistol. In fact, that is really a better explanation of thunder than the paper bag experiment, because it has all the elements that cause thunder. The spark caused by the cap causes the ignition of the powder, forming a gas which pushes the bullet out of the barrel of the gun and when the gas comes in contact with the air, it makes a roaring, crackling sound trying to get through, because the pressure of the gas is greater than the air.

The thunder, therefore, is the result of the lightning.

Now, what is lightning?
We don't know. Nobody knows. We know that it is electricity—which is another way of saying we don't know, because we don't know what electricity is. But we have a general idea of what lightning does to make the thunder. There is electricity in the air all the time. Sometimes we feel sure of it more than we do at others—or at least we are more conscious of it being there at one time than at another. This is due to the condition of the atmosphere. If a good breeze is blowing and the mixture of water and gas and dust that we call air is kept stirring we don't feel the electricity much.

But if there is not much of a breeze the air feels heavy and oppressive and seems to be filled with moisture. It is. It is filled with particles of water we call droplets, which, in large groups, are rain clouds, and when these clouds run into a cool strata of air they condense and form rain drops.

These droplets are curious things—curious because they are so small. It takes 300 trillion of them to make one drop of rain. And it is in the making of the drops of rain that the lightning comes. The surface of every droplet is covered with electricity. This brings out another curious fact. When you take two balls of the same size and make one ball of them you find that the surface of the one big ball is really smaller than the sum of the surface of the two original balls. So that when the 300 trillion droplets form the single drop of rain there is an enormous amount of electricity left over after the surface of the rain drop is covered as full as it will hold.

This great excess has got to go somewhere else. Whenever there seems to be a good place for it to go—to another rain cloud or to the earth—a lot of these electrical particles get together and make a sudden break for it, making a lightning flash. They go through the air so fast they heat it considerably.

The heat causes the air to expand, to become greater in volume than it was originally, and this volume of air—just like the gas in the gun barrel or the air in the bag when you hit it—has got to distribute itself over the atmosphere, and it starts doing so with a roar and a bang when the gas is shot out of the gun barrel and when the compressed air is released from the paper bag.

That is what thunder is.

The Yankee promoter came to town in a special car. He told his admiring friends at the hotel that he had just "pulled off a deal" that had netted him a million dollars. No, he didn't have the actual cash yet, but would have it tomorrow. He had just sold seven hundred thousand acres of land and "fixed himself for life."

A week later the promoter was intercepted while making a quiet "get-away" from the hostelry. He was a picture of dejection, but put on a brave front when asked what had gone wrong.

"Didn't your deal go through all right?" inquired a sympathizer.

"No. I slipped up on two minor technicalities, and that, too, after I thought I had covered every point."

"What were the technicalities?"

"Well, the fellow who had the land couldn't make a good title, and the man who wanted to buy didn't have the money."

LONDON, THE FASCINATING

The first thing that impressed me was the greyish tinge of smoke that was over everything, a faint haze; and the next that, as a city street for street and square for square, it was not so strident as New York, not nearly so harsh, writes Theodore Dreiser, in The Century Magazine, describing his visit to London. The traffic was less noisy, the people were more thoughtful and considerate, the so-called rush which characterizes New York was less foolish. There is something rowdyish and ill-mannered about the street life of New York. This is not true of London. It struck me as simple, sedate, thoughtful, and I could only conclude that it sprang from a less stirring atmosphere of opportunity. I fancy it is harder to get along in London. People do not change from one thing to another so much.

I do not believe that it is given to any writer wholly to suggest a city. The mind is like a voracious fish: it would like to eat up all the experiences and characteristics of a city or a nation, but this, fortunately, is not possible. My own mind was busy pounding at the gates of fact, but all the while I was there I got only a little way. I remember being struck with the nature of St. James' Park, which was near my hotel; the great column to the Duke of Marlborough, at the end of the street; the whirl of life in Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus, which were both very near.

An office I visited in a narrow street interested me, and the storm of cabs which whirled by all corners of this region. It was described to me as the centre of London, and the heavy trading section was farther East, hotels, smart shops and the like were all here. The heavy trading section was farther East, along the banks of the Thames, and between that and Regent Street, where my little hotel was located, lay the financial section, sprawling about St. Paul's Cathedral and the Bank of England. One could go out of this great central world easily enough, but it was only, apparently, to get into minor centres. It was all decidedly pleasing, because it was new and strange, and because there was a world of civility which does not exist in America.

The amazing metropolitan atmosphere in which I found myself satified me completely for the time being. Life here was so complex and so extended that in days and days that involved visits—breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, suppers—with one personage and another, political, social, artistic, I was still busy snatching glimpses of the great lake of life that spread on every hand. In so far as I could judge on so short a notice, London seemed to me to represent a mood—a uniform, conservative state of being, neither brilliant nor gay anywhere, though interesting always. About Piccadilly Circus, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross and the Strand I suppose the average Londoner would insist that London is very gay; but I could not see it. Certainly it was not gay as similar sections in New York are gay. It is not in the Londoner himself to be so. On the other hand, I should not say that the city is depressing—far from it—though there are many who have told me they found it so.

All the while I was in London I was never tired of looking at the dreary streets and congratulating myself that they composed so well. I do not wonder that Whistler found much to admire at Chelsea, or that Turner could paint water scenes. I could, too, if I were an artist. As it was I could see Goldsmith and Lamb and Gray and Dickens and much of Shakespeare in all that I saw there.

The shortage of water in country districts might be obviated if there were sufficient storage for the rainfall, says The London Chronicle. It is a matter of tank or well accommodation—and the owner of cottage property does not as a rule provide either. The usual forty-gallon oil barrel owned by the tenant is an inadequate supplement to the spring water well or pump. In wet weather the barrel overflows, the cottage walls reek with damp, and the yard is often a quagmire. Given the average rainfall for the district and the roof area of the cottage it is an easy matter to work out the quantity of water thus wasted. In a very dry corner of dry East Anglia, from a cottage and outbuildings no bigger than the average agricultural laborer's, it is possible to collect and store 1,000 gallons of clean rain water.

It was probably only Robinson's wealth that had allowed his inclusion in the very select shooting party. He was certainly quite the worst shot that had ever happened in the neighborhood, and everyone was determined after the first day that either he should retire, or that on the morrow he should have the moon in himself. Blissfully unconscious of the impression he had produced, he was talking after dinner.

"By Jove, yes," he remarked, in a content mood, "in my young days I was a grizzly in the woods."

The biggest game he had ever shot was a donkey.

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**More Good News
Appears on
Page 4,
News
Section**

Exceptionally Low Prices But a Quality We Are Proud of

A Satin Walnut Suite in a design very nearly like the illustration represents one of the best values we have ever offered.

Here are a few details, but don't you think you had better see the furniture?

The Dresser measures 22x42 inches over the top, and the beveled mirror is 28x28 inches. Price only\$27.50

The Chiffonier has five commodious drawers, and measures 22x32 inches over the top. The glass is 18x18 inches. Price\$22.50

Dressing Table to match has a glass measuring 18x18 inches, and the top is 20x30 inches. Price\$14.00

A CHOICE COLONIAL STYLE

In Mahogany Finish

Dresser measures 21x40 over the top, and the glass is 24x28 inches. Price is\$25.00

Chiffonier to match, has five large drawers. Price only\$20.00

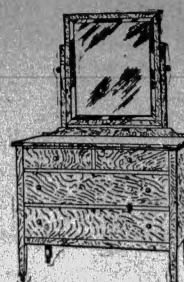
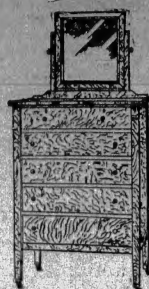
Washstand measures 18x28 over the top. Price\$7.50

In Satin Walnut

These are beautifully finished in rich brown color.

The Chiffonier has mirror 14x20 inches, and the top is 18x30 inches. Price only\$20.00

The Washstand measures 18x28 inches over the top. Price\$7.50



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At present, our upholstering rooms are busy centres. There is a strong demand for really comfortable, easy Chairs, Lounges, Chesterfield Sofas, etc., and we have made adequate preparation for filling orders quickly and well.

If you can't find a Chair in stock to please you, we will build one to suit you exactly.

CARPETS

A Carpet that either fits your room or is made in a size exactly in proportion to the size and shape of the room is more satisfactory than the average square.

The new shipment of Axminster and Wilton Carpets in the piece, together with borders to match, include the most effective patterns and color combinations that we have ever had the pleasure of handling.

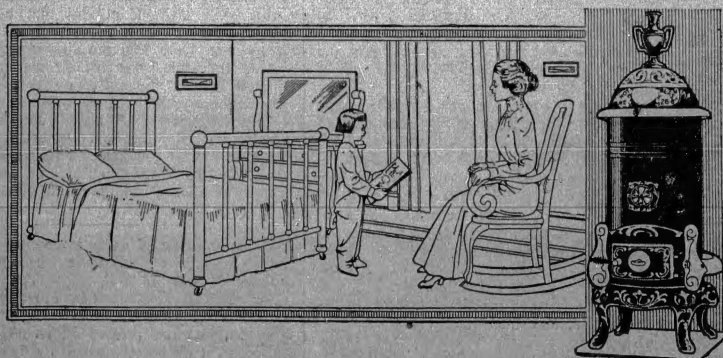
They are closely woven, have a deep, velvety pile, will wear for years and give you the greatest of pleasure all the time your Carpet is in use.

Wilton Carpets come in many rich colorings and designs. Prices, per yard, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50 and\$2.25

Axminster Carpets at, per yard, from \$4.50 down to as low as\$2.00

We have both body Carpet and Borders to match, and all estimates, etc., are submitted free of charge.

Special Notice—The prices quoted are for Carpets sewn and laid in your room, and are subject to a discount of 10 per cent for cash.



If You Don't Solve Your Heater Problems at Once Cold Weather Will Overtake You

Nothing like being well prepared to meet the discomforts of winter weather. Already we have experienced raw winds and considerable rain, so why not have your heaters fixed before more severe weather overtakes us? Now is the time to get real good service, and, as we are showing no less than 22 different styles of heaters—some for wood and others for coal—at prices ranging from \$2.50 up to \$25.00, you have the advantage of making a good selection.

Every one of these heaters is backed by our ironclad guarantee that it will render satisfactory service.

Three Very Low Prices For Desirable Easy Chairs

Made by our own upholsterers, and are both strong and full of comfort. Better see the samples now being shown in our Broughton Street windows for full information—nothing like letting the chairs tell their own story. Three shapes and many beautiful silk coverings to choose from.

Special Net Prices, \$14.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00

High-Grade Chairs Make Long Evenings Enjoyable

Chairs that are built to afford perfect comfort for many successive years are an investment that yields splendid returns.

Many such chairs are now to be seen on our third floor. Some are covered with Spanish leather, while others are in denims, tapestries, etc.

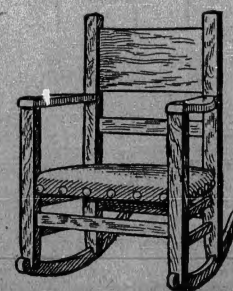
Yes; we shall be pleased to cover one in a material that will harmonize with the balance of your furnishings.



Inviting Values in Solid Oak Rocking Chairs

This cut very nearly represents a popular-priced chair now in stock. The only difference in design is that the chair has three cross bars in the back instead of two, as shown. It is built of solid, quarter-sawn oak, finished in dull golden style, and the seat is covered with good leatherette. Price only\$8.50

It will be a pleasure to show more of these chairs to you.—Third Floor.



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No wonder at that—the adjustable backs give him the opportunity to make himself really comfortable under various circumstances.

There's over thirty different styles to choose from, some with spring seats and others with beautifully soft cushions.

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